

Daily Report

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Japan

Nakasone Separates PRC Trade from COCOM Ban
OW170447 Tokyo KYODO in English 0439 GMT
17 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday that Japanese exports to China need to be regarded as a "separate concept" from those covered by the Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls [COCOM] regulations on trade with the communist bloc.

Nakasone made the remark at a meeting with Saburo Tsukamoto, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), who returned home from an eight-day tour to China and Hong Kong Wednesday.

Keigo Ouchi, secretary general of the DSP, quoted Nakasone as saying Japan is causing China concern over the COCOM issue.

China's senior leader Deng Xiaoping told Tsukamoto on September 11 that Japan is being "too unfriendly" toward China, referring to legislation which the Japanese Diet adopted this month to tighten controls on exports in accordance with COCOM rules.

The legislation passed in the wake of illegal sales of technology to the Soviet Union by Toshiba Machine Co.

Tsukamoto told Nakasone that Deng urged that a political settlement be found to a court case between China and Taiwan over the ownership of a student dormitory in Kyoto, western Japan, according to Ouchi.

Nakasone was quoted as saying he is in an embarrassing position because systems between Japan and China differ.

The Osaka high court in February awarded ownership of the Kokaryo dormitory to Taiwan. An appeal against the decision by China is now before supreme court.

The Japanese government maintains that under the separation of administrative, legislative and judicial powers laid down by the constitution it cannot intervene in any court decisions.

U.S. Firm To Get Special Airport Permit
OW170605 Tokyo KYODO in English 0550 GMT
17 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Japan will issue a special construction work permit to Bechtel of the United States in a few days from now to defuse trade tensions with the U.S., the Construction Ministry said Thursday.

Vice-Construction Minister Shohei Inoue said the permit will be specially issued by the transport minister because of the construction business law which is tailored only to domestic firms.

He emphasized that the permit does not suggest a change in the law and that the ministry will deal with applications from other non-Japanese construction companies on "a case-by-case basis."

Bechtel has sought a permit to participate in the 1 trillion yen Kansai International Airport project and other construction projects in Japan.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone instructed his top deputies Wednesday to come up with drastic measures to settle a dispute with the U.S. over the Kansai airport issue.

Kuranari To Visit U.S., Latin America
OW110211 Tokyo KYODO in English 0031 GMT
11 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari will leave Tokyo September 17 for a 16-day, six-nation tour to the Middle East, Latin America, and the United States where he will attend the United Nations General Assembly session, a government official said Friday.

Kuranari will first visit Iraq September 18-20 to discuss with Iraqi leaders the issue of safe passage for ships sailing through the Persian Gulf and to help end the seven-year Iran-Iraq war, Foreign Ministry officials said.

While visiting Jordan from September 20-21, the foreign minister will hold talks with Jordanian leaders to discuss the Gulf war and Middle East peace problems.

Kuranari will stay in New York September 21-26 to attend the U.N. General Assembly session. In New York Kuranari will hold a series of talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The foreign minister will then visit Dominica from September 26-27, Venezuela from September 27-29 and Guatemala from September 29-30.

Kuranari will fly back to Tokyo on October 2, the officials said.

North Korea

CPRF on Olympics' Effect on Reunification
OW171317 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT
17 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 17 KYODO—A high-ranking North Korean political official Thursday praised the International Olympic Committee for including a special note on the 1988 summer Olympics when the IOC sent its official Olympic invitations to national Olympic committees worldwide the same day.

In an interview with *Kyodo News Service*, Chon Kumchol, secretary general of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the fatherland, said the note to the

effect that the IOC is now negotiating with the two Koreas on the possibility of some sports being staged by Pyongyang shows the IOC's intention to continue the sports talks.

Chon said the Olympic cohosting will greatly contribute to Korean unification.

Chon added if the two Koreas agree on the concept that the Olympics should be used as a means for Korean unification, its accompanying issues will be solved in due course.

Daily Denounces Nakasone Olympic Statement
SK170625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0525 GMT
17 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) — *Nodong Sinmun* today denounces rigmarole of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone in connection with the 1988 Olympics.

Noting that Nakasone recently cried "Japan would actively play her international role", blaring that Japan would "render possible support for the successful Seoul Olympic games", the author of the commentary says:

Nakasone once again cried over "support" to the puppet clique over the Olympics just before the date of sending invitation cards to participate in the Olympic games. This is nothing but an act of instigating the puppets to oppose the co-hosting proposal to the end.

By showing such extra zeal about Seoul's singlehanded hosting of the Olympic games, Nakasone tries to abuse the games for the sinister political aim. In this point the United States, the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets are tarred with the same brush.

They are to put up the South Korean puppets through the 24th Olympics to create an atmosphere for the so-called "cross contact" and "cross recognition" and thus step up the "two Koreas" plot. In this way the United States seeks to carry out its aggressive Asian strategy and world strategy by continuing its troops' occupation of South Korea and keeping tight hold on South Korea as the hotbed of a new war and the "frontline base for nuclear attack." Availing themselves of this strategy of the United States, the Japanese reactionaries try to use South Korea for defending and guaranteeing the militarist policy of Japan and, with South Korea as a bridgehead, accelerate the reinvasion of Asia and play an important role in the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military system.

Crying that Japan will actively play an "international role" Nakasone meant to play a role as a conspirator of the U.S. imperialists to use the Olympic games for a tool of aggression and a neocolonialist interventionist to step up the reinvasion of Korea and other countries of the Asian region.

Nakasone blaes about peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and the like but facts show that it is a hypocrisy.

CPRF Brands Armitage Talk as Scheme
SK170505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT
17 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) — The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on September 16 issued information No. 409 of its Secretariat denouncing the U.S. imperialists for building up their aggression forces and heightening tensions on the plea of the '88 Olympics and scheming to permanently occupy South Korea.

Noting that Armitage, assistant secretary for international security affairs of the U.S. Defense Department, who flew into South Korea as a U.S. military delegate, told reporters on September 12 that since "most" of the South Korean people "want the U.S. forces to stay", the United States "has no plan to withdraw" its forces, and called for reinforcement of the aggression forces allegedly to cope with "provocations" by someone with the approach of the Olympic games, the information says:

This is a distortion of the South Korean reality, an insult to the South Korean people who call for U.S. troop pullout and an unpardonable criminal act to build up armed forces and key up the tensions by abusing the Olympics which should be a festival of peace.

The Olympics is a festival of friendship, unity and peace, not a test ground for a showdown. Still less can it be a battlefield.

The U.S. imperialists should clearly realize what the true demand of the South Korean people is and what the noble mission of the Olympics is and withdraw their occupation troops and nuclear and all other aggression forces from South Korea without delay as demanded by the South Korean people.

Kim Il-song Receives Prague Delegation
SK161031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT
16 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the visiting delegation of the Prague City Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party led by Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee, and chief secretary of the Prague City Committee, of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Present there were Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee, of the Workers' Party of Korea Kang Hui-won, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kwon Min-chun and Czechoslovak Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Václav Herman.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

A gift was presented to him by the delegation.

Paper Criticizes No Tae-u's U.S. Visit

SK170258 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2154 GMT 15 Sep 87

[NODONG SINMUN 16 September commentary: "Plot Between Master and Servant for Extension of Dictatorship"]

[Text] Traitor No Tae-u, who went to the United States, has kicked up a row by busily going around to meet compatriots on the spot and to call on Reagan.

The U.S. tour of the traitor No Tae-u is to win the trust of the master and to wrangle the presidential chair by successfully seizing power with the support of the master, and the United States has organized his tour to make the best of him as a colonial stooge by helping him improve his public image.

The South Korean paper, *Choson Ilbo*, noted that it has been the custom for those who want to become president in South Korea to visit the United States as if to obtain approval. The South Korean people and the public opinion of the world do not doubt this.

However, in Washington, the master and servant have concealed such an essential nature and described traitor No Tae-u's trip as contributing to the development of the democratic political system in South Korea. However they can never conceal their wicked plot, just as one cannot conceal a gimlet in a sack.

Meeting with compatriots on the spot, traitor No Tae-u stated that the 29 June declaration was designed to completely eliminate factors obstructing democratization. He noted to Reagan that the 29 June declaration would mature if it is encouraged and Reagan chimed in with the traitor No Tae-u, telling him that developments in South Korea are lucky and that he is trusted.

As for the 29 June declaration by traitor No Tae-u, which has been called the plan to resolve the situation, it is merely a false pledge put forward by the puppets to temporarily settle the crisis in the rule according to the script of the master embarrassed by the South Korean people's advance in the struggle for independence and democracy.

The situation 2 months after the so-called declaration shows that this declaration is a fascist declaration by the DJP for regaining power and is designed to maintain the current dictatorial system. The democratization raved about by the puppets is another expression of fascism and dictatorship.

Traitor No Tae-u's remark that the 29 June declaration would mature if it is encouraged by the U.S. masters means maintaining the fascist dictatorship by completely eradicating factors that obstruct their ambition to regain power under the support of the United States by means of force.

What the United States consistently pursues in South Korea is the permanent seizure of South Korea as its colony and military base. For this, the U.S. imperialists

have established a vicious military dictatorship in South Korea and have frantically run amok to maintain it. Thus, it is clear to everyone that the U.S. imperialists cannot present democracy and democratic politics in South Korea.

Reagan's remark that developments in South Korea are lucky and so forth is his appraisal of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique in hatching the plot to remain in power according to the script he has given to tide over the crisis of the colonial rule being aggravated by the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle of the South Korean people, and his remark of trust is a hint that he will back the traitor No Tae-u to play a colonial servant well.

In Washington the master and the servant, in the long run, have made plots to extend the military fascist dictatorship under the cloak of democracy. What we should not overlook is No Tae-u's remark that agreement reached on strengthening cooperation on the security issue made after babbling about democratization, trade issues, and so forth in a meeting with reporters upon coming out of the White House.

The security they raved about is security for the colonial military fascist regime and a slogan of the U.S. imperialists for military occupation and troop reinforcement. The U.S. imperialists are attempting to strengthen their policy of forced colonial occupation of South Korea by bringing traitor No Tae-u to the front as a faithful executor of their policy of aggression. Traitor No Tae-u is trying to achieve his filthy ambition for power by winning the master's trust in him as a stooge.

Dealings of treachery and aggression in the United States are a vicious challenge to the demands and desires of the people for independence and democracy. The South Korean people will crush the wicked intentions of the rascals without fail through a more fierce anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle.

Daily Assails South's 'Fraudulent' Election

SK170815 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2152 GMT 13 Sep 87

[NODONG SINMUN 14 September commentary: "Operations for an Unfair and Fraudulent Election"]

[Text] The South Korean military fascist clique is more openly kicking up maneuvers to extend its dictatorship as time goes by. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, which, under the U.S. imperialists' manipulation, formed a fascist election management cabinet—allegedly a neutral cabinet—and which reorganized and strengthened its system to regain power for the DJP, is engaging in suppression offensives against the workers, youths, students, and other democratic movement forces who rose up in struggles. Also, as the presidential election nears, it is conducting operations in earnest to hold an unfair and fraudulent election.

Even though a new constitution necessary for a presidential election has not yet been provided and a date for this election has not yet been set, the fascist clique reorganized its private party of gangsters, the DJP, and worked

out the 100-day operations to win the presidential election. In this way, it has already begun to seek a fraudulent election. In mid-August, the DJP cohorts opened so-called public relations committees in cities and provinces and began a publicity campaign in order for traitor No Tae-u to win the presidential election.

The disgusting move of the DJP gangsters clearly proves how frightened they are at the people's growing discontent about their dictatorship and strong aspirations for democracy and how frantically they are striving to fabricate their victory in the election. It also proves that traitor No Tae-u, who is mad with lust for power, is running amok without discretion to win the presidency through fraudulence and swindles.

The DJP cohorts are making frantic moves in connection with the election because they are uneasy about the social and political disorder and crisis which worsens daily. As shown in the violent flames of the anti-U.S. and antifascist popular resistance struggle, the workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals, religious figures, and opposition and off-stage political forces in Korea are unanimously demanding democratization. According to a scenario written by its U.S. masters, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, which was swept by the violent waves of independence and democracy flowing incessantly throughout South Korea, propagandized its promise for democratization and put forth the so-called 29 June declaration to escape a crisis. However, this declaration was dumped in less than 3 days because its deceptive nature was exposed.

Demanding that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring resign, that the culprits for the Kwangju massacre be punished, and that all the political prisoners be released, the South Korean workers, youths, students, and people of all walks of life and various off-stage organizations are showing the tendency to wage an anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to the end. The development of the situation shows that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is being thoroughly rejected by the people because of its crimes before history and the nation and that it has become more difficult for it to win the upcoming election and smoothly realize its plot to regain power. The puppets, puzzled at this, are making frantic efforts to prevent the people's antidictatorship spirit from growing into a mass resistance struggle using the election as an occasion and to fabricate election results again through fraudulence at bayonet point to realize their wild ambition to regain power.

No Tae-u acceded to the demand of the democratic forces for constitutional revision for a direct election by calculating that he could fabricate his victory in the presidential election through a fraudulent and forcible election, as he has held all government and financial influence.

If a fair, free election is to be held in South Korea, the DJP's one-party dictatorship must be terminated, the fascist cabinet dissolved, and a national neutral cabinet

formed that represents people of all walks of life. As long as such maniac dictators as Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u grab power and take initiatives in an election, there is no fair election. The South Korean people, who know this very well, will in no way tolerate the fascist clique's criminal maneuvers.

Paper Condemns 'Fascist Clique' Election

SK140651 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0548 GMT
14 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* today condemns the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group for giving itself up to full-scale campaign for an unfair and fraudulent "election" with the approach of "presidential elections."

Nodong Sinmun says in a signed commentary:

The fascist clique reorganized its private political party of gangsters "Democratic Justice Party" for "elections" and worked out the "100-day operation to win presidential elections" to launch a campaign for "victory" of the traitor No Tae-u in the "presidential elections."

The disgusting move of the "DJP" clan clearly proves that the traitor No Tae-u, mad with lust for power, is running amuck without discretion to win "presidency" through fraudulence and swindles.

The puppets are making so desperate efforts to prevent the people's anti-dictatorship spirit from growing into a massive resistance with the "election" as an occasion and fabricate "election" results through fraudulence at the point of the bayonet to realise their wild ambition for the resumption of office.

No Tae-u acceded to the demand of the democratic forces for the constitutional revision for direct elections out of his calculation that he can surely be "elected president" through fraudulent and forcible "elections" as he has held all government power and financial influence.

For a fair free election in South Korea the one-man dictatorship of the "DJP" must be terminated, the fascist cabinet dissolved and a national neutral cabinet representing people of all strata formed at once.

Paper Assails No Tae-u's Remarks

SK161304 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2150 GMT 2 Sep 87

[NODONG SINMUN 8 September commentary: "Jackals Can Never Be Changed Into Sheep"]

[Text] Traitor No Tae-u is committing all sorts of dirty acts to conceal his vicious colors as a devilish fascist murderer under the guise of democracy. Appearing at official occasions almost daily, the puppet traitor babbles that his 29 June declaration has been implemented in many aspects, that he will carry out his promise for

democratization at all costs, and that he is resolved to make utmost efforts to see to it that a peaceful transfer of government is not hindered. No Tae-u is also clamoring as if he would comply with the workers' demands for democracy and the right to existence. Such a pretense by the puppet traitor, a devilish fascist murderer, one who strangles democracy, and a very vicious traitor of the nation, is, no doubt, a mean trick to beautify his blood-stained face and to improve his image.

People remember that when the puppets' crime of torturing Seoul National University student Pak Chong-chol was exposed early this year and when, as a result, public opinion at home and abroad furiously denounced them, the puppets expressed their so-called regret or condolence and made a fuss by firing their cohorts involved in his torture-murder and reshuffling the cabinet. When Yonsei University student Yi Han-yol was sacrificed by an attack by the fascist police with tear gas canisters, the puppets, using the same phrases, said that there will not be a similar accident in the future.

In the so-called 29 June measure for democratization, No Tae-u babbled about promoting human rights. As if they had never made such remarks, the puppets again brutally killed Yi Sok-kyu, a worker at the Daewoo Shipbuilding Co. who rose up in a righteous struggle for democracy and the right to existence, by firing tear gas canisters at him. Again they expressed their regret and clamored that they would send someone to express their condolence and would ensure that no more accidents involving the use of tear gas canisters would take place.

They are truly two-faced political swindlers who say one thing but do another. Just as wolves that enjoy blood cannot be transformed into sheep, the innate nature of the devilish fascist murderer cannot be changed. Moreover, traitor No Tae-u is a butcher of the nation who, together with puppet Chon Tu-hwan, brutally murdered thousands of his fellow countrymen in Kwangju, and is an unprecedented fascist villain who only knows killing people. It is very self-evident that this type of fellow cannot present democracy to the South Korean people.

The actual situation clearly shows that the puppets' promise for democratization is not intended for democratic development in South Korea, but instead is a deceptive trick that was devised to buy time needed to quell the violent flames of the popular masses' resistance and to realize their ambition to regain power.

Behind the smokescreen of democratization, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring formed a new fascist cabinet, a neutral one in disguise, has accelerated the DJP's fascism, and has accelerated its preparations for holding fraudulent elections at all costs. The fascist clique, while pretending to release some political prisoners, arrested more people behind the scenes. Amnesty International reports that almost twice the number of political prisoners who were released are detained in South Korean prisons. Even though slogans calling for activating the press, for promoting campus autonomy, and for guaranteeing basic rights are beautifully placed, the press is still

gagged and the labor movement and the students' struggle are being suppressed more viciously as time goes by. The fascist villains, without being satisfied with their suppression of the workers' struggle for existence and democracy through sabre-rattling, is making it its undertaking to uncouthly and violently block even peaceful memorial services and funerals with guns and bayonets. On 28 August alone, the puppets violently arrested as many as 1,200 people.

Babbling almost daily about wiping out left-leaning and procommunist forces, traitors Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u successively gave orders for suppression to obliterate democratic forces. It has become clearer as time goes by that traitor No Tae-u seeks not to promote democracy but to extend fascist dictatorship and to become the president at all costs not through a fair election but through a fraudulent election by resorting to suppression. No Tae-u is making treacherous remarks as if he would comply with the demand of the workers concerning their livelihood. This is nothing but a cunning trick, like pretending to be their friend but inflicting much loss on them.

In reality, the puppets do not comply with the demand of the workers concerning their livelihood. They are publicly and privately defending the exploitation of comprador business conglomerates and are violently and indiscriminately suppressing strikes by mobilizing the fascist police. One can expect nothing from the fascist dictators. Traitor No Tae-u is a perfect match for traitor Chon Tu-hwan in machinations of turning black and white and in the traitorous act of throwing away public promises like old shoes.

This fellow describes himself as one of those who worried about the brutal massacre in Kwangju and unhesitatingly pretends to be a presidential candidate who wins the heart of the people, even though he was sentenced to death by the people. When this type of fellow becomes president, greater misfortune will be inflicted upon the South Korean people. The puppets' act of saying one thing and doing another is teaching the South Korean people a serious lesson that they must not expect anything from the devilish fascist murderers and that democracy can only be achieved by a persistent struggle to oppose the fascist dictators.

No matter how hard traitor No Tae-u may play tricks to improve his tarnished image, he will in no way conceal his colors as a fascist hangman and one who strangles democracy. The will of the South Korean people to live in a new democratized and reunified society after ending the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs is firm and solid. They will continuously and persistently struggle until their earnest desire is realized.

Daily on Suppression of Workers' Struggle
SK170445 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2150 GMT 10 Sep 87

[NODONG SINMUN 11 September Commentary:
"What Is the Key To Solving the Problem?"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets are now employing various tactics to calm the workers' struggle. One of these is the so-called theory of settling problems through negotiation, that problems ought to be solved through autonomous negotiations between labor and capital on the principle of cooperation and coexistence. Saying that it will be the workers themselves who will suffer if they strike and stage sit-ins and demonstrations, they force the struggling workers to negotiate with the comprador financial cliques. This is a sophistry designed to separate the workers from the struggle for democracy and the right to existence and bring them to the conference table.

Would it be possible at all in South Korea, as the puppets assert, for workers' demands to be met through autonomous negotiations between labor and capital?

It is preposterous and ridiculous for the dictators, who wield their bloody bayonets of fascism against the workers' movement, to babble about autonomous negotiation. As water and oil cannot be mixed and as a jackal and a sheep cannot live in the same house, so the exploiter and the exploited cannot cooperate and coexist, for the contradiction between them is irreversible.

The cooperation and negotiation between social groups is based on the premise of equality. The workers and business owners, the so-called parties concerned for negotiation in South Korea, are two classes conflicting in class and socioeconomic conditions. The working masses are the object of limitless capital exploitation because they cannot be the masters of sovereignty and production means, and the capitalists fatten themselves by exploiting the workers, making it their unique way of life and existence.

In such an unequal relationship between them, only the feelings of hatred and enmity prevail. This is the common attribution peculiar to the exploited society, still more in South Korea under the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. In South Korea, comprador capital is under the protection of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and it is in collusion with foreign monopoly. Accordingly, the exploitive nature of comprador capital assumes a harsher, more wicked aspect.

Not to be overlooked is that in South Korea, everything is affected by the interests of the colonial ruler and is stifled by the dictators. Peaceful sit-in struggle for freedom is the constant object of attack by the police hooligans.

The fascist police hooligans, who in the past stormed the site of the female workers' sit-in calling for the right to existence and democracy, making a bloody scene wielding clubs, now engage in brutal suppression of the workers' strike under the pretext of criminal acts, protection of the residents' life, and well-being and order. How can autonomous negotiated settlement between labor and capital be possible and how can the principle of cooperation and coexistence function in such an area

without democracy and civil rights, leaving the colonial fascist ruling system of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges as it is? The autonomous settlement through negotiation between labor and capital raved about by the puppets is only a signboard devoid of any realistic meaning.

In fact, there has never been a case where South Korean workers regained their rights through negotiated settlement. Although the South Korean dictators have raved about labor-management cooperation, calling on the parties concerned to free themselves from the confrontational pattern involving habitual struggle and create a family-like atmosphere, it has only resulted in harsher exploitation and worse workers' destitution. The self-immolation of Chon Tae-il and Pak Chong-man in protest of labor union suppression and the wage-freeze policy, and the death of Yi Sok-kyu from the puppet police teargas canister came about in such colorful fine phrases. Saying that they would accept the workers' just demands, the puppets not only avoided carrying out such assurance but inflicted political retaliation against the workers who stood at the head of struggle by branding them as dangerous elements and dismissing them from their worksites. Making it impossible for them to find a job anywhere, the puppets threaten their survival.

The puppets' babbling about settlement through negotiation is the manifestation of their sense of crisis. The puppets, bent on the maneuvers for prolonging dictatorship and the DJP's retaking of power, are very worried, anxious, and horrified that the trend of rapidly expanding workers' strike, which is daringly waged when the people's aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification are heightening with each passing day, might bring catastrophic consequences to their treacherous political timetable. The puppets attempt to block the growth of the labor movement and the concerted struggle of the people of all strata by paralyzing their class awareness and struggle spirit by tempting the workers to the conference table.

However, the South Korean workers can easily see through the puppets' wicked scheme, and are well aware that the way to negotiation is far from a realistic method for the solution of the problem. The fundamental key to solving the problem is to bring an end to the colonial military fascist system of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges—the social yoke trampling upon the independence of the workers and other working popular masses—and the exploitive structure made by comprador capital and the wicked business owners. As long as this system and structure remain, no solution to the problem is possible.

The right to genuine freedom and life is won through struggle. It cannot be given freely or as a result of compromise. The South Korean workers can win it only through struggle.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring should not babble about the fate of the workers, toying with their just

aspirations and demands, but abolish the fascist dictatorial system trampling down freedom and democracy, and step down from the dictatorial power. If the puppets suppress the workers' just struggle with violence, they will not be able to stay safe.

South Korea

Contact With DPRK Diplomats To Be Allowed

SK170911 Seoul YONHAP in English 0858 GMT
17 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government will allow its diplomats to conduct free contacts with their North Korean counterparts at formal or informal functions around the world, Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said Thursday.

The foreign minister made the remarks during a news conference at Kimpo International Airport just before he left here for New York to attend the 42nd General Assembly Session of the United Nations.

Choe said the government decision was taken as part of a series of measures to recover national homogeneity of the Korean people. He also expressed his hope that the decision would contribute to the improvement of relations between the two Koreas.

The decision came on the same day that the International Olympic Committee is sending invitations to IOC member countries to attend the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Earlier this year, the United States, which has no diplomatic relations with Pyongyang, made a similar decision. The U.S. Government then allowed its diplomats to conduct substantive conversations with North Korean officials at receptions, parties and other neutral locations.

Previously, U.S. diplomats who were approached by North Koreans were under orders to walk away or to restrict the conversation to social platitudes.

When the U.S. decision was made, U.S. officials were quoted as saying that the primitive motive of such a measure was to try to get North Koreans to come to the Olympics.

Minister Choe said that South Korean diplomats will be allowed to conduct dialogues with their North Korean counterparts in a more positive and free manner.

Through such contacts, we will make clear our coherent stance that the Korean issues should be solved by the Korean people themselves, he said.

He also said that he hopes that diplomats from the two Koreas can have an opportunity to discuss bilateral concerns without any preconditions.

He emphasized that if North Korea has an interest in reducing tension on the Korean peninsula, it should re-open existing channels of dialogue between the two

Koreas to discuss such issues as a non-aggression agreement and cross recognition of the two Koreas by world powers instead of attempting to conduct direct contacts with the United States.

Olympics Seen as Step to Reunification

OW170153 Tokyo KYODO in English 0147 GMT
17 sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 KYODO—South Korean Sports Minister Cho Sang-ho said Thursday that North Korean participation in next year's Olympics would open the way to reunification of the two Koreas.

The sports minister's comments were contained in a statement issued a year to day before the opening of the 24th summer Olympic games in Seoul.

Cho also said preparations for the games are on schedule and they are not expected to make a loss.

The Seoul Organizing Olympic Committee hopes to offset the 3.1 billion dollar price tag of the games with the sale of broadcast rights, commemorative coins, and the designation of official games' sponsors and suppliers.

Hopes for North's Entry

OW161141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT
16 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 KYODO—South Korea Wednesday expressed hope in a special message that North Korea's expected participation in the 1988 Seoul Olympics would pave the way for unification on the Korean peninsula.

According to the message, released in the name of South Korean Olympic Committee President Kim Chong-ha, it is not only the wish of the South Korean people but also their mission to make efforts to have North Korea participate in the Olympics for this great cause.

Kim departed for Lausanne, Switzerland, Tuesday night to attend the IOC's official Olympic invitations mailing ceremony for the world's 167 nations Olympic committees Thursday, one year ahead of the start of the Seoul games.

Government To Normalize Ties With Rwanda

SK161115 Seoul YONHAP in English 1106 GMT 16 Sep

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government has agreed with the government of the Republic of Rwanda to reopen resident embassy in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, and normalize diplomatic relations between Seoul and Kigali which have been frozen since 1975, the Foreign Ministry here announced Wednesday.

The government appointed Kang Son-yong, a counselor at the Foreign Ministry, charge d'affaires at the Korean Embassy in Kigali, the announcement said.

The Korean Government informed the Rwanda Government last Friday of the reopening of the Korean Embassy in Kigali, it added.

South Korea established diplomatic relations with the east central African country in 1963 and opened residence embassy in 1963.

South Korea withdrew its embassy in Kigali in 1975 after the African country adopted pro-North Korean policy.

The reopening of the embassy in Rwanda brings to 128 the total number of South Korea's resident embassies abroad, including 19 in the African region.

USSR, East-Bloc Countries Attend Meet
SK170119 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
17 Sep 87 p 12

[Excerpt] Fifty-nine junior modern pentathletes from 18 nations will compete in the 22nd Junior World Modern Pentathlon Championships to open here today.

Competing in the Seoul event, which runs through Sept. 22 are defending champion Italy, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the United States, Egypt, the Netherlands, West Germany, Sweden, Swiss, Spain, Britain, Australia, Canada, Taiwan, France, Hungary and host Korea. [passages omitted]

Reactions to Armitage Remarks on Defense

TONG-A ILBO Editorial
SK160520 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
15 Sep 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Question Concerning the U.S. Forces in Korea—Precedence Should Be Given to the Settlement of a Peace Structure on the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] The question of U.S. Forces in Korea and operational command are key issues in military relations between Korea and the United States. These two issues, closely linked to security on the Korean peninsula, have again recently been discussed, thus drawing our attention.

Armitage, U.S. assistant defense secretary for international security affairs who recently visited Korea, has disclosed that the United States intends to examine the question of transferring the operational command of the Korean Army now held by the U.S. forces. Referring to the question of U.S. forces in Korea, he also revealed the "U.S. Government's stand to no longer station its forces in Korea if ever the majority of the Korean people do not want them."

Of course, there have been debates over the question of U.S. forces in Korea on countless occasions. In the late 1970s, President Carter pushed ahead with a policy of withdrawing U.S. forces from Korea, but concluded this

issue by freezing their withdrawal at the final stage. However since the inauguration of the Reagan administration, its firm policy has repeatedly been professed. At this spring's meeting of the Korean-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting, Defense Secretary Weinberger avowed that the "U.S. troops will stay in Korea as long as it needs their presence."

In other words, Assistant Secretary Armitage's remarks are interpreted as implying that "the U.S. troops will not withdraw from Korea if the majority of the Korean people want them to remain."

No one wants the U.S. troops to stay in this land forever. We just expect them act as a deterrent to war until the situation in which war can never recur in this land is created.

In this context, the question concerning the U.S. troops in Korea is viewed as closely connected with the basic strategy of North Korea toward the South. This is because the presence of the U.S. forces in Korea can be reviewed if North Korea gives up its lines of armed southward invasion and cooperates in settling a solid peace structure on the Korean peninsula.

This is also the case with the question of transferring operational command to the Korean Army. As a party involved in the conflict, we are not a signatory to the Armistice Agreement concluding the 25 June war. At that time, President Syngman Rhee stoutly objected to a truce because he advocated "reunification through northward advance" in retaliation for North Korea's southward invasion. Basically, this was a national recalcitration against the Armistice Agreement initiated by such powers as the United States, the Soviet Union, and Red China.

Today nearly 40 years after the end of the 25 June war, perfect peace still does not exist on the Korean peninsula. For this reason, U.S. troops are still stationed in this land, and operational command of the army is in their hands.

We are convinced that the day will come when operational command of our Army will be handed over to us and the U.S. troops will be pulled out of this land.

To greet the day however, a firm constitutional device to avert the recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula must be secured. We are of the opinion that without meeting this prerequisite, the U.S. forces should not leave Korea nor should we be transferred operational command. This is because the "majority of the Korean people" do not want the withdrawal of the U.S. troops or the transfer of operational command before the current Armistice Agreement is replaced by a peace agreement and North and South Korea or the four parties, including the United States and Red China, are its signatories.

However, we should not be lazy in preparing for a future in which we will be able to defend ourselves with our own capabilities without U.S. troops and to exercise our own rights to independent operational command.

KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK170157 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English
17 Sep 87 p 8

[Editorial: "U.S. Forces in Korea"]

[Text] Remarks made recently by a visiting U.S. defense official cause concern on two counts. While encouraging in respect to Korea's security preparedness for the Seoul Olympic Games, they seem in need of some clarification.

Reassurance that military provocation by north Korea won't disrupt the 1988 Olympics came from Richard Armitage, U.S. assistant defense secretary for international security affairs, during his sojourn here last week-end.

He mentioned increased intelligence and movement of U.S. assets to ensure defense against a north Korean attack, and renewed the standing U.S. commitment not to tolerate armed threat to the safety of the Olympic Games.

The Pentagon official said American forces will be withdrawn if the Korean people no longer want them. He qualified the statement by declaring that Washington has no plan to pull them out at present since most Koreans support the stationing of U.S. soldiers here.

There is little doubt that an absolute majority of Koreans want their American allies to stay as a strong shield for the defense of their country. The anti-American cry against the U.S. presence here is sometimes raised by a handful of leftist radicals, especially in the ranks of student activists.

Their unrealistic stand is based on a mistaken perception of history and of the prevailing conditions on the Korean peninsula. Most Koreans in their right mind recognize the necessity of the continued military presence of the United States for the preservation of peace and stability in this part of the world.

The positive role of American forces here extends far beyond the Korean border. It is a major contributing factor to the security of Northeast Asia, where the strategic interests of the United States, Japan, China and the Soviet Union meet.

The survival and growth of the free nations in the Western Pacific require the United States to maintain its troops in Korea for the time being. The time will come when an American presence is no longer needed. But it is only a thing of the future, after the preconditions for such a pullout are satisfied.

The transfer of operational control is only a technical matter and in no need of immediate reform. So far the Korean armed forces and the U.S. troops have maintained excellent cooperation under the existing formula. A change might well be considered in the long run but not now.

The basic prerequisite for U.S. withdrawal is Pyongyang's abandonment of its belligerent and aggressive policy toward the south, backed by a new structure of

peace on this peninsula endorsed by a multilateral accord among the surrounding big powers. In the meantime, strong alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea must be preserved.

Daily Comments on U.S. Trade Pressure

SK140301 Seoul *SEOUL SINMUN* in Korean
12 Sep 87 p 2

[Editorial: "ROK-U.S. Trade and Spirit of Mutual Benefits and Coexistence"]

[Text] At a time when our country is suffering a turmoil due to the 2-month long worker-management disputes, U.S. trade pressure on South Korea has been increasing with each passing day. This time again, the United States has called on South Korea, which has already opened its market to U.S. cars, cigarettes, and wine, to liberalize imports of U.S. agricultural and marine products. It has gone so far as to force our country to expand the market for U.S. insurance companies.

On the other hand, the U.S. Congress is now going to legislate a protectionist law, which will pose a serious threat to the international free trade. If and when we fail to deal with pertinent measures against U.S. trade pressure, our economy will experience a serious and grave damage.

The strengthening of U.S. trade regulations and the continuous pressure on its trade partners to open markets to U.S. products are aimed at reducing its trade deficits. The foreign debts incurred by the United States as of the end of 1986 reached as much as \$260 billion, which is more than the total amount of the foreign debts owed by Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina.

If such a trend continues in the future, the foreign debts of the United States will increase to \$800 billion in the 1990's. Such being the situation, U.S. citizens are likely not only to lose confidence in themselves, but also to feel uneasy.

However, such a difficulty does not exist only on the part of the United States. South Korea also faces the same difficulty. It was only since last year that South Korea has gone into the black in trade. Furthermore, unlike in Japan and Taiwan, South Korea allocates 6 percent of its GNP and 30 percent of its state budget to its defense expenditures. In addition to this, South Korea still has foreign debts of some \$40 billion, although it has begun to day them back in a phased manner. Our industries are still much vulnerable to carrying out international competition.

Despite such circumstances, we have steadily opened markets to the United States. In other words, the ratio of import liberalization of our country will be 95 percent in 1988, which is the same level as that of advanced countries.

Nevertheless, U.S. trade pressure on our country has been very unilateral and high-handed. If the United States continues to resort to such unilateral and high-handed means in the future, we will have to take steps in

self defence.

As pertinently indicated in a letter of the Industry-Commerce Committee of our National Assembly addressed to the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, a protectionist trade bill, which is now under final deliberation at the U.S. Congress, will by no means become a means to rectify the present U.S. trade unbalance. Rather, it will have an adverse effect on international free trade. The U.S. protectionism will create a retaliatory step in other countries, and such a retaliatory step will lead to a trade war. Of course, the United States, which has led the world economy of the 20th century with its free and liberal policy, will not want this.

South Korea is facing a historic turning point. The course of this historic turning point cannot be successfully carried out without economic stability. If and when our trade with the United States does not smoothly continue, our worker-management disputes will suffer a serious blow, and voices calling for strong countermeasures against U.S. pressure will arise among our people. We do not want an unhappy situation to happen in the trade between the two countries. In fact, the amount of trade between the two countries does not have a great effect on the U.S. trade deficit. We want the United States to respect the spirit of mutual benefits and coexistence in reviewing its trade with South Korea.

Minister Leaves for UN General Assembly
SK161157 Seoul YONHAP in English 1148 GMT
16 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su left for New York Wednesday to attend the 42nd U.N. General Assembly which opened on Tuesday.

During his stay in New York from Sept. 20 to Sept. 30, Choe will meet his counterparts from about 30 countries and exchange views on the situation surrounding the Korean peninsula.

Choe will seek their support for Seoul's efforts to ease tensions in this part of the world, including the recent proposal for inter-Korean foreign ministers' meeting, which would handle all questions involving South and North Korea including the reunification of the divided peninsula.

He also will exchange views with those foreign ministers on Seoul's bid for the simultaneous entry of both Koreas into the United Nations.

Among the foreign ministers Choe will meet are U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and foreign ministers from Japan, European Community member countries and Third World nations.

Choe also plans to pay calls on U.N. leaders, including Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to seek their support for Seoul's call for the proposed inter-Korean foreign ministers' talks.

The South Korean foreign minister is scheduled to deliver an address at the conference of 77-Group foreign ministers on Sept. 29.

On his way to New York, Choe will stay in Los Angeles for three days and will make a speech at a conference of the World Affairs Council on South-North Korean Relations and Democratic Development in South Korea.

Greek Foreign Minister Departs Seoul 16 Sep
SK161155 Seoul YONHAP in English 1138 GMT
16 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias left South Korea on Wednesday evening, winding up his four-day official visit here.

Prior to leaving Kimpo International Airport, Papoulias signed an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation with his Korean counterpart Choe Kwang-su.

The main points covered by the agreement are exchanges of scientific and technological information and exchanges of visits by scientists and technical experts, the financing of projects of mutual interest, and technical assistance and support to parties interested in technological transfer.

Earlier in the day, Papoulias paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae, the presidential residence, and was presented with the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, the Kwanghwa Medal. He also visited the Central National Museum in downtown Seoul.

After his arrival here on Sunday, Papoulias visited the National Cemetery on Monday and met with Prime Minister Kim Chong-yol. [He] had talks with Choe to discuss ways to boost economic cooperation between the two countries and other matters of mutual concern.

During his stay in Korea, the Greek official met with many other government officials, including Trade and Industry Ministry Na Ung-pae, to exchange views on various issues concerning two-way trade improvement.

He made a tour of industrial sites around this capital city and visited Olympic facilities. Seoul will host the 24th summer Olympic games next year.

Colombia's President Barco To Depart 18 Sep
PA162240 Bogota Inravisión Television Cadena 1
in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 76

[Text] Education Minister Antonio Yepes Parra today reported that President Virgilio Barco, who will arrive back in Colombia on 20 September, today will sign a decree extending the presidential office of minister delegate Julio Londono Paredes to 20 September. The president's return schedule has been determined already. He will leave Seoul; will visit Anchorage, Alaska; will fly on to San Francisco, California; and is expected to land in Bogota on 20 September. Here is a report by Albeiro Chavarria:

[Begin recording] President Barco will leave Seoul 18 September. He is expected to arrive in Colombia at 1500 local time 20 September. The same plane that flew him to Korea will be equipped with the necessary medical supplies to take care of him. The 20,000-km trip, flying at 30,000 feet, will include stopovers at Anchorage and Kansas [as heard]. President Barco will meet with ROK President Chon Tu-hwan tomorrow, probably at the presidential palace. Barco will also address the Colombian people tomorrow to speak about his health condition and the agreements concluded by his assistants. [end recording]

Hyundai Heavy Industries Resumes Operations
SK170035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
17 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. which has locked out since Sept. 5 due to violent demonstrations by workers will go into operation from Monday.

Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of Hyundai Group, announced the normalization of the company in a press conference at the group's headquarters in downtown Seoul.

However, he made it clear that the company normalization is a unilateral decision of top management, thereby generating a fear that workers' demonstrations would continue for the time being at least.

Wearing a grave look, the "emperor" of Hyundai Group said, "We have decided to resume the operation of the company as more than 80 percent of the company's workers are eager to work."

"It is irrational and unreasonable to close the company because of some 20 percent protesting workers," he emphasized.

Chong said that he and the company won't recognize the present "democratic labor union" led by Yi Hyong-kon as an organ representing the workers.

At the present, the leadership of the democratic labor union has virtually collapsed as Yi and some 20 executive members are held on charges of destroying company and public facilities in the city of Ulsan, Kyongsang-namdo.

The Hyundai's honorary chairman insisted that workers of Hyundai Heavy Industries should organize a new "democratic" labor union for wage increase negotiations as well as for the improvement of their welfare.

He said, "Even before the new democratic labor union is established, Hyundai Heavy Industries will increase wages at the same rate as Hyundai Engine & Machinery and will pay upgraded wages from this month." Hyundai Engine & Machinery recently increased wages for its workers by some 13 percent of the average.

Chong added that Hyundai Heavy Industries will make the increased wages the highest among all companies engaging in the same field of the labor unrest-stricken firm.

He also said, "The company and I will ask the government authorities to release all workers held on charges of violent demonstrations. In case they are released, we guarantee that all of them to return to the company."

Chong continued, "The company will pay all wages unpaid during its closure to workers who will resume work."

During the press conference, Chong dubbed the present democratic labor union as a labor union "wielding clubs."

Severely criticizing the destruction of company and public facilities by core members of the union, he said that its organization was illegal from the start.

Chong said that the union was organized by scores of workers instead of by the participation of all workers and revealed that its leadership cooperated with external forces in staging bitter demonstrations.

In the meantime, the representative of laborers who are continuing their sit-in in the company compound, said that they will make a final decision on whether to accept Chong's proposal or not today.

They insisted that the management should recognize a new union leadership even if it includes those who had been arrested by police for acts of violence.

The Kyongsang-namdo provincial government will also make a final decision today as to whether to order the union to replace its leadership as being requested by the management.

Kim Tae-Chung 'Set To Form New Party'
HK170317 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 17 Sep 87 p 1

["Exclusive" by Gautam Mukhopadhyay of *Hongkong Standard's* foreign desk]

[Text] The Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) of South Korea faces a serious split over the nomination of its presidential candidate in the December election and Kim Tae-chung, the most charismatic leader of the country, is set to form a new party should his candidacy be rejected.

In an exclusive interview with the *Standard* on Monday, Mr Kim said the RDP would name its candidate in October although Kim Yong-sam, his one-time comrade-in-arms and now a serious contender for the nomination, wants it announced at the end of this month.

In a reference to the track Mr Kim Tae-chung will take if his nomination is rejected, a close associate said: "He has suffered too much for too many years. He has a valid claim. If he is robbed of his nomination, we are ready to form a new party."

The revelation has several implications in the elections, which are scheduled for December:

—The likelihood of military intervention if Mr Kim Tae-chung runs on his own ticket. The military has said before that it will not stand idly by if Mr Kim decides to run for president.

—A four-way vote split, which could effectively lessen the opposition chances of winning the poll. Observers believe the loss the opposition would suffer in the event of both Kims fighting the election would be larger than the ruling Democratic Justice Party nominee No Tae-u would incur because of the fourth candidate former Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil.

—A disorganised opposition which would be extremely vulnerable to attacks from the government.

When asked if Mr No stands a chance in the election, Mr Kim said: "If the election is free and fair, the people will reject Mr No outright."

He added that there was no threat of military intervention, saying, "Our people have become so strong that the military would not dare to interfere. Moreover, the majority in the military does not want to dabble in politics. Even Mr Chon and the Defence Minister have said they are ready to accept the people's verdict in choosing anyone as president, including Kim Tae-chung."

All four candidates have their own areas of strength, but Mr Kim Tae-chung has the overwhelming support of the country's blue-collar workers.

But in a country with a booming economy, the middle-class holds the key to the election, and they have not forgiven Mr Kim Tae-chung for "letting them down" by promising President Chon on December 13, 1982, that he would not take part in any political activity if his request to leave the country for medical treatment was granted.

In the petition, Mr Kim allegedly wrote: "If you (Mr Chon) permit me to leave the country, I would like to stay in the United States for two to three years to seek a complete cure. I will be deeply grateful if you would grant my request."

"At the same time, I promise not to engage in any political activity in the future at home or abroad nor to harm national security and political stability in any way. I humbly request your considerate action."

Mr Kim's apparent ploy to leave the country and mount a vigorous campaign in the U.S. against the military dictatorship is seen by intellectuals as a betrayal of a national cause.

The government propaganda department, sensing this, has given wide publicity to Mr Kim's "broken promises." In a pamphlet titled "Facts About Kim Tae-chung," the government has published a photocopy of Mr Kim's alleged handwritten petition to Mr Chon and also stories about his "extravagant lifestyle" in the States.

A seasoned politician, Mr Kim is delaying the announcement for two reasons: He wants to buy time to launch his own party and is also carefully weighing the political mileage to be gained should he win the Nobel Peace Prize, which he has been nominated for.

Mr Kim denies that the two events are linked.

Both opposition politicians are being pressured by their followers to lay claim to the nomination. Mr Kim Yong-sam's supporters announced last Saturday that there was no going back on the candidacy issue.

His supporters believe their leader has a legitimate claim to the nomination. He is the chairman of the party, led the struggle when Mr Kim Tae-chung was under house arrest and, under his leadership, South Korea is now on the brink of realising its cherished dream of democracy.

Whoever wins the election, one thing is clear: It will be a close race, and a weakened president would find it difficult to see the country through a difficult transitional period.

Mr Kim Tae-chung feels that the tussle between him and Mr Kim Yong-Sam over the nomination has nothing to do with "greed for power."

Compromise Hopes Between RDP Rivals Dim
SK170003 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
17 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Political alliance of convenience between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam has begun to fall apart as their followers trade verbal attacks.

The two Kims have entered into an open race for the presidency with the possibility of compromise looking ever remoter as days go by.

The two opposition leaders have already kicked off public campaigns to whip up support for their presidential bid.

Kim Tae-chung, who does not have a party machine of his own, exposed himself directly to the voters, behaving like an opposition candidate throughout his provincial tours.

Kim Yong-sam, who was put on the defensive, had his backers last week declare him as a sole opposition candidate to run against ruling party contender No Tae-u.

The move is apparently to counter the elder Kim's initiatives in the rally. Kim Yong-sam loyalists matched a similar step taken by the followers of Kim Tae-chung last month.

The 59-year-old Reunification Democratic Party president, taking advantage of his party position, also told party members Monday to convert the party machinery into preparing for the upcoming elections.

Kim Yong-sam told Kim Tae-chung to stop his provincial tour as it is feared to deepen regional antagonism and to harm an unity in the opposition.

Kim Tae-chung's trip to local cities has been regarded by many as an attempt to take the candidacy decision out of the hands of party members and put it directly to the electorate.

On the other hand, about 250 loyalists to Kim Yong-sam held a rally Monday to demand that Kim Tae-chung refrain from touring the nation's largest port city and urge the two Kims to place a single candidate through compromise.

The younger Kim made it clear that his party would not support the trip to provincial cities by Kim Tae-chung, who is standing advisor to the party.

Backers of Kim Yong-sam try to draw public support by highlighting that their leader is a moderate reformist and has no veto group unlike Kim Tae-chung.

They argue that Kim Tae-chung may create an excuse for the military to intervene in politics if he were elected.

An aide to Kim Tae-chung said that during the recent trips, his boss succeeded in dispelling a false image of him as radical that resulted from a smear campaign by the military dictatorships.

The 62-year-old Kim was urged repeatedly by the cheering people to run for the presidential election due in less than 100 days.

He is also scheduled to tour the southeastern part of the nation soon, including Taegu and Pusan, known as the powerhouse for his political friend of convenience Kim Yong-sam and ruling party contender No Tae-u.

Followers of Kim Tae-chung have been in full preparation to make the trip to the hometown province of his opponents as a success.

Political analysts believe that Kim Tae-chung will declare his bid for the presidency immediately after the eastern tour.

But they caution that if his trip is marred by unexpected violence and meet an insignificant size of welcomes, Kim Tae-chung must reconsider his personal ambition.

Kims in Disagreement as No Begins U.S. Tour
SK140817 Seoul YONHAP in English 0712 GMT
14 Sep 87

[By Chae Sung-hui]

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP)—As the presidential election draws nearer with only three months or so left to go, the nation is slowly being caught up in a heated campaign fervor with the potential contenders beginning to engage in earnest skirmishes on the road to grasping power.

No Tae-u, the president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the sole presidential nominee of the ruling camp, is now visiting Washington and scheduled to drop by in Japan on his way home in an apparent effort to publicize his political image abroad as well as domestically. The two major leaders of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP)—party president Kim Yong-sam and party adviser Kim Tae-chung—are scrambling for their party's nomination without showing any signs of conceding. Another potential candidate, Kim Chong-pil, a former prime minister under the government of the late Pak Chong-hui, is talking almost openly of a possible challenge under the banner of a new party.

At this moment, the ruling party seems to have an advantage in the campaign since it has already nominated No as its sole candidate. On the other hand, the main opposition RDP is still faced with almost chaotic intraparty discord stemming from the rivalry between the two Kims. Meanwhile, Kim Chong-pil is regarded as somehow overshadowed by the others, but his political comeback has very recently come to draw more attention from political observers.

Political observers here presume that No's surprising visit to the United States and Japan is a well-designed campaign tactic to renew the popular support generated by his party in the wake of his June 29 declaration of democratic reforms. The ruling party strategists had allegedly found their popular support declining due to a lack of concrete democratization measures before coming up with a new tactic to reinvigorate their support.

No's trip poses risks because he could face possible criticism for seeking an endorsement from Washington as a presidential candidate and his absence from Seoul at this stage will likely cause a snag in the ruling camp's election campaign. The DJP's strategists, however, seem to have concluded that the possible gains outweigh the risks. They might have perceived that No's image as a popular leader could be enhanced by highlighting his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in the mass media domestically and abroad.

The DJP's election campaigners have apparently determined that No could effectively explain to U.S. leaders of his new ambitious nordpolitik and reunification policy and the principle of the self-reliant settlement of Korean problems by the Korean people themselves so as to calm criticism from certain quarters who take issue with the lopsided relations between Korea and the United States.

As for the RDP, however, uncertainty still lingers. The two Kims met with each other again Monday but failed to reach a compromise on when to select a single RDP candidate and who would be selected to run in the election. Kim Tae-chung, the well-known dissident, who earlier this year said he would not run in the presidential election should a direct popular election system be

reintroduced, is seeking to delay the timing for selecting the RDP candidate in an apparent effort to gain more time in coming up with appropriate excuses for renouncing his earlier commitment. On the other hand, Kim Yong-sam is seeking to hasten the nomination process, presumably judging that an earlier nomination would be relatively to his advantage since he is the party president.

Kim Yong-sam Monday asked Kim Tae-chung to stop his trips to the provincial areas, arguing that his travels and speeches are causing the discordant and divisive sentiments. The RDP president also said that Kim's provincial trips could give off the impression that the two Kims would be unable to reach a compromise. Kim Tae-chung, meanwhile, said his visits to the provincial areas were intended to read the minds of the voters. He said he would go ahead with his planned visit to Incheon and the southeastern port city of Pusan, which is perceived as the power base of Kim Yong-sam, and make a decision by the end of this month.

The two Kims have so far shown no sign of concessions. Their contest has also heated up since two groups of supporters have openly declared their intention to support the candidacy of their respective leader's—one group backing Kim Tae-chung and the other one backing Kim Yong-sam.

The two Kims are planning to expand their own private political organizations. Kim Yong-sam seeks to have a nationwide network of support groups by expanding such organizations as the institute on Korean affairs. Kim Tae-chung has a similar plan for his own group of supporters, called Minkwon-hoe and he also plans to organize a so-called democratic youths' association to be staffed by people under the age of 35 or a group of youths who have not yet taken part in direct presidential elections. For the past 16 years, the nation has adopted an electoral college system for electing the nation's president.

Some political observers now regard the likelihood of the two Kims reaching a compromise on a single presidential candidate as remote. Kim Tae-chung has been said to have mentioned during interviews with foreign media of a possible vote showdown. And he expressed a willingness to undergo a vote showdown in speeches during his recent provincial trip.

Some observers do not rule out the possibility that both Kims will run separately in the election. They predict that any attempts at compromise between the two Kims will fail and lead to a split in the party. The two Kims maintain a tight 50-50 power balance in the RDP. Kim Tae-chung's faction is said to be so confident that they predict victory in the election even if their candidate runs independently from Kim Yong-sam.

Meanwhile, Kim Chong-pil, the former president of the now defunct ruling Democratic Republican Party (DRP), upholds the slogan of recovering past honor. In a

meeting he held with former DRP leaders Sunday at Masan in Kyongsang Province, he said, the May 15 military coup of 1961 and "Yusin," the revitalizing reforms movement of 1972, were transitional measures which brought forth the initiation of today's democratization measures.

Kim Chong-pil has not yet offered a clear-cut answer to whether he will run for president this time. Recently, however, he made it clear that he would organize a new opposition party by the end of this month. Since his return home in February last year from a long stay in the United States, Kim has tapped the opinions of local residents in a series of visits to provincial areas in apparent preparation for a political comeback.

Kim Chong-pil may decide soon to run in the upcoming election should Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung fail to compromise on a single RDP candidate and decide instead to run separate campaigns. The former DRP president is seen at the moment as relatively less popular than the other three major contenders. His candidacy, however, it is widely believed, could undercut No's campaign.

Parties Compromise on Election Schedule
SK162343 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
17 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] The long haggling over the details of the constitutional amendment came to an end yesterday as the ruling and main opposition parties reached a compromise on the timing of the next parliamentary elections.

They settled the issue by contriving a neutral expression of "within six months after the promulgation of the new constitution."

The ruling Democratic Justice Party wanted to hold the general elections before the change of government on Feb. 25, 1988, while the Reunification Democratic Party insisted on elections in April.

The new basic law is scheduled to be promulgated in late October with the passage of the amendment bill in a national referendum, and will take effect on Feb. 25, 1988.

With the agreement on the House election schedule, the eight delegates from the two major parties completed drafting the supplementary provisions of the new constitution, which highlights direct presidential elections.

Earlier, DJP president No Tae-u and RDP head Kim Yong-sam agreed to hold the presidential election on or before Dec. 20.

A special constitutional amendment committee of the National Assembly will endorse the draft amendment today and the DJP and the RDP will jointly propose the amendment bill in a plenary session of the Assembly tomorrow.

The National Assembly will convene the regular fall session shortly and pass the bill as soon as the required 20-day public notice period is over.

Because of the broadness in the phrasing of the House election schedule, the actual date will depend on which side wins the presidential election. Rep. Pak Yong-man of the RDP said the president-elect and the incumbent President will have to fix the date through consultation.

However, the RDP will face legal problems when it attempts to hold the house election in April even if it wins the presidential election because the new constitution does not allow the president to dissolve the Assembly.

The present assembly was inaugurated in April, 1985 for a four-year term. It has to be dissolved by the president under the present Constitution if a new Assembly is to be formed before the expiration of its term in April, 1989.

In the talks which lasted for over three hours, RDP delegates suggested that the rival parties "politically" agree to entrust the president-elect to decide on the parliamentary elections schedule.

But the majority DJP delegates rejected the opposition proposal and insisted that the incumbent president should choose the date.

Rep. Choe Yong-chol of the DJP said, "Our party still favors holding the general elections sometime before the inauguration of the new government next February, and will carry out the political timetable to be stipulated in the supplementary provisions."

During the meeting of the eight-member political apparatus, the rival parties expressed differences over the tenure of the incumbent chief justice and the chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection [BAI].

The ruling party finally, however, accepted the opposition demand that the chief justice, the BAI chairman and chairman of the Central Election Management Committee will be newly appointed by the next President.

The incumbent chief justice and other ranking government officials will serve until their successors are appointed by the new President, according to the supplementary provisions of the envisioned new constitution.

A 10-member subcommittee of the special House panel on constitutional amendment yesterday afternoon rewrote the supplementary provisions of the basic law on the basis of the inter-party agreement at the high-level talks.

Following the endorsement of the draft amendment in the general session of the special House constitutional panel today, a plenary session of the National Assembly will be called to hear a report on the parliamentary initiation of the amendment bill.

Meanwhile, the eight delegates from the rival parties will begin their negotiation on the revision of the Presidential Election Law and other election-related laws from next Monday, after an opening ceremony for the regular fall House session.

Kim Chong-pil Interviewed on Aspirations
SK162345 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
13 Sep 87 p 3

[Exclusive interview with Kim Chong-pil, former president of the now defunct Democratic Republican Party, by Hwang So-ung, director equivalent of the Political Department of HANGUK ILBO, at Kim's house in Seoul on 11 September]

[Excerpts] [Hwang] There are rumors that you will establish a new political party and soon return to the political arena and that there is the strong prospect you will declare your intention to run for the presidency in late September. What are your plans?

[Kim] Well, you may report that I smiled when asked if I would disclose my determination before the end of September and establish a new political party in early October. To be engaged in politics, of course, one should have his own force. In seeking the judgment of the people, I have two objectives. The first is to receive the people's judgment for the 18 years of government of the Democratic Republican Party [DRP]. That judgment should have come in 1980, but I failed to receive it at that time. I believe that receiving such a judgment is my duty and must be accomplished. The second is to retire after establishing a bridgehead for the third generation to become the masters of politics in this country. The new political party I have in mind will become a plaza where young, lively, and foresightful youths will gather. New figures in their thirties and forties will become the main pivot, but the Fraternal Association for National Development and the KNP will also act in the flow.

[Hwang] Compared with when the DRP was being established, have you encountered any difficulties in founding a new party?

[Kim] It was much more difficult to found the DRP. The Supreme Council for National Reconstruction reacted as if founding a political party was completely incomprehensible.

[Hwang] Are you saying that now it is easy to found a new party?

[Kim] Even now it is not easy. I believe there will be winds and storms. They talk about money, but I am prepared to run on foot and word of mouth.

[Hwang] We know that you have strengthened your determination by visiting numerous places across the nation many times. What circles do you think support you?

[Kim] Mainly people in their thirties and forties. These are the people who seek their interests. In meeting these people, I have gotten the impression that the layer of the middle class in our society is remarkably thick.

[Hwang] Why do you think they support you?

[Kim] They are well aware that I am not a radical. There are no radical things in what I have done since 16 May 1961. In addition, I believe that they assess quite highly my experience in state operations. [passage omitted]

[Hwang] You say that you will receive the judgment of the people, but you have not yet officially expressed that you will run for the presidency. When do you plan to make it public?

[Kim] I have not yet made a final decision, but I plan to make up my mind when time has come.

[Hwang] Do you have any plans to meet with the two Kims of the RDP?

[Kim] I want to meet with them. In 1980, we met frequently and pledged "fair play," but everything ended in failure. However, there is no difference in our methods of carrying out democratization, and the aims are the same, as well.

[Hwang] What is your relationship with the DJP? People say that the DJP has proposed building a joint front as a pan-ruling sphere.

[Kim] Yes, there was such a proposal. However, I clearly stated that I have my own way to go. [passage omitted]

[Hwang] What is your opinion on The merits and demerits of the Fifth Republic?

[Kim] I was asked the same question when I toured the local areas and I replied that it was not the time to comment. I was then asked again if this was because of my cooperative relations with the current government. However, I am the greatest sufferer of 42 million fellow countrymen. Someday I will have the chance to comment on this issue. [passage omitted]

[Hwang] Mr Kim Tae-chung has recently raised the issue of a confederal republic system. What is your view on security and the reunification issue?

[Kim] One can present one's opinion on reunification as one pleases. However, it is not wise for one to raise this issue abruptly without discretion. Reunification should

be achieved only after trust is confirmed and accumulated between the North and the South in such a way as to pursue homogeneity. If we go up [to the North] even a little distance, we will encounter a 1 million-strong army with modern equipment and the strongest loyalty in the world. We must speak and act with discretion.

[Hwang] We may say that you also belong to the opposition circle. What is your view on the single presidential candidate from the opposition circle?

[Kim] I belong to no party. Although I am not on the same rank with them (the two Kims), I believe a single candidate is desirable. I do not want to blame a politician for breaking a pledge because he might have had justifiable reasons for doing so. [passage omitted]

[Hwang] What do you think of the political neutrality of the military?

[Kim] Civilians should not offer the opportunity to the military. One should realize that soldiers act very simply. It is quite natural for them to act in such a way because they fight on the battlefield at the risk of their lives. I believe that the neutrality of the military is not the issue of the Constitution. [passage omitted]

[Hwang] If you have any further remarks to make before the fellow countrymen, please tell us of them.

[Kim] If a new government is formed next February based on a direct election system, it means the birth of a precious son. However a child does not grow by himself. I foresee various twists and turns. The growth of democracy requires such love and patience as rendered in rearing a child. Our supreme goal is reunification. We must strive to attain a national average income of \$10,000 to lay preconditions for reunification before the 21st century. Reform should also be carried out in nonviolent and nonrevolutionary ways. When one selects one's government, one should exercise one's sacred right without being influenced by other people.

Cambodia

VODK—Khieu Samphan Leaves for UN 10 Sep

BK130336 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] On 10 September, Vice President Khieu Samphan and other members of the delegation left to attend the 42d UN General Assembly session in New York which will begin on 15 September.

Envoy Condemns SRV at UN Conference

BK150400 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] On 31 August, Ambassador Thiounn Prasith, Democratic Kampuchea's permanent representative to the United Nations, addressed the international conference on problems relating to disarmament and development.

Concerning the Cambodian problem, Thiounn Prasith said: In order to continue its aggression and occupation in Cambodia, Vietnam has resorted to all kinds of weapons, including conventional weapons and biochemical weapons, to massacre hundreds of thousands of Cambodian people. It has caused great destruction throughout Cambodia and installed a repressive regime in Cambodia. The social and economic system in Cambodia has been ruined completely. The sending of armed Vietnamese nationals to settle where Cambodian people were either driven out or killed has caused great changes economically and socially, thus endangering the survival of the Cambodian people and culture as noted annually by the commission on human rights. Cambodia which, not long ago, was a prosperous country and a major rice exporter, now faces a serious food shortage.

Thiounn Prasith then condemned Vietnam's policy of expansion and its attempt to expand its military strength and said: This Vietnamese militarist policy has caused great losses in terms of human life and material in Vietnam and has drained 50 percent of Vietnam's national budget annually to supply the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia. This is a serious threat to peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

He added: Everyone is well aware of the destruction in Vietnam. This is the consequence of Vietnam's obsolete imperialist policy. In Cambodia, during the past 8 years, despite the fact that they have continued to send more men and war materiel, the Vietnamese aggressors have not been able to solve their impasse. They have been vigorously attacked by all Cambodian people. This situation will continue. In Vietnam, the Vietnamese people lead a miserable life and suffer even more seriously than during the war for national reunification. The fact that a large number of the Vietnamese people have fled by boat is proof of the misery in Vietnam. The Hanoi leaders themselves have even officially admitted this.

He went on: Vietnam is one of the poorest countries in the world. Inflation has risen to 7 percent. Vietnam has hardly any reserve funds. Blackmarketing, corruption,

smuggling, and unemployment have increased rapidly. The Vietnamese people have lost their trust in the Hanoi authorities. In the field of health, (Le The Truong), head of the Hanoi army's medical academy, admitted in an article in the Vietnamese party organ that vitamin deficiency, beriberi, malaria, brain diseases, and various other diseases are spreading following shortages of medicine and lack of hygiene. Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Vietnamese planning committee, also admitted that the quality of education has dwindled. Many students are lazy and do not study hard. Due to many difficulties, many teachers have stopped teaching. (Tran Kong Manh), a Vietnamese general, admitted that since 1985 the 160,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and the 60,000 Vietnamese troops in Laos have caused great losses to the already meager natural resources in Vietnam and hindered national reconstruction.

He explained that Vietnam cannot take two roads at the same time, that is, committing aggression against others while trying to build its economy. In the current world, not a single country—not even a strong military and economic power—can impose its rule on another country. This is clear in the case of Vietnam. As long as they do not abandon their aggressive plans nor stop their aggression against the Cambodian people, the Vietnamese leaders will never be able to mobilize their meager natural resources and the Soviet aid for developing the Vietnamese economy. And if Vietnam refuses to end its war of aggression and occupation in Cambodia, no matter how hard it tries to improve economically and politically it will not succeed in building the country and alleviating the misery of the Vietnamese people.

He said: By rejecting the UN resolutions on Cambodia and refusing to hold talks with the CGDK in order to solve the Cambodian problem politically, the Vietnamese aggressors have, on the one hand, looked down upon the goodwill of the world community and persistently tried to annex Cambodia into their Indochinese Federation. On the other hand, their doing this has affected Vietnam's security. This is because Vietnam has to shoulder the heavy burden of the increasing expenses. This only obstructs economic development in Vietnam. Now it is time for Vietnam to realize that the use of arms is not the only way to solve the problem of security and national independence. This problem must be linked closely to the nation's economic and social problems and the improvement of the people's livelihood.

He said: Geography and history tell the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples to live as neighbors forever. At present, the two peoples are similarly experiencing great misery and serious destruction due to the strategies of Indochinese Federation and expansionism of the Hanoi leaders. The Cambodian people and the CGDK led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk have been making every effort to quickly end all this misery and destruction through the settlement of the Cambodian problem justly and permanently through political means in accordance

with the fundamental principles defined clearly in the UN resolutions, the ICK [International Conference on Kampuchea] statement dated July 1981, and the principles of the UN Charter.

It is within this spirit that the samdech, president of Democratic Kampuchea, put forth, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK, an 8-point peace proposal for the political settlement of the Cambodian problem. at the 41st UN General Assembly, the samdech declared: "This 8-point peace proposal displays our all-out concessions, flexibility, and our spirit of national reconciliation toward both our fellow Cambodians and the Hanoi Vietnamese who are committing aggression against us. This 8-point peace proposal is our national constitution both at the present time and in the future. The problem now rests on Vietnam which must end its aggression and occupation in Cambodia and withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia in order to blaze the trail for the Heng Samrin group installed in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese to join in establishing a four-party government in Cambodia in order to organize a free, universal election under the UN supervision. It also depends on Vietnam (?showing its willingness) to restore the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries—Cambodia and Vietnam—on the basis of the five-point principle of peaceful coexistence and the principles of equity, mutual respect, and mutual benefit, so as to enable our two countries to coexist as good neighbors forever".

Ambassador Thiounn Prasith said: "The sincerity and goodwill of our proposal have won broad and firm support of the world community. The ASEAN countries, to which we would like to express our gratitude forever, have reiterated their support for this proposal by regarding it as the sound basis for talks to settle the Cambodian problem politically. On 16 August 1987, the ASEAN countries reiterated that the CGDK's 8-point proposal is the basis for talks between Cambodia and Vietnam.

SRV Governor in Kep Township Killed

BK130347 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Sep 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Kampot battlefield: On 6 September, our National Army, in cooperation with people and patriotic militiamen, launched a 3-pronged attack against Kep township [Kampot Province]. The first prong attacked the Vietnamese governor's residence and moved toward the casino; the second prong attacked the port; and the third prong attacked and dismantled administrative networks in Kev Krasang Commune.

After a 35-minute battle, we were in complete control of these three prongs. We killed 5, including a Vietnamese governor, and wounded 15 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed the Vietnamese governor's residence; a

city office; a commune office; 10 army shelters; 3 warehouses containing 10,000 liters of fish sauce; 8 fish sauce boilers; 64 boat motors, including 4 of 260-horsepower, 35 of 160-horsepower, and 25 of 10-horsepower; 15 water pumps; 2 ice-making machines; 55 row boats; 15 motorcycles; 35 bicycles; 2 motorized plows; a paddy warehouse with 150 sacks of paddy, 45 sacks of rice; and a gasoline and diesel depot containing tens of thousands liters of fuel, which was burned through the night. We seized 10 [as heard] weapons, including a B-40, 8 AK'S, an AR-15, 15 B-40 rockets, 1,300 rounds of AK ammunition, 15 handgrenades, and 35 sacks of rice, which we distributed to people. We liberated two villages—Kev Krasang Leu and Kev Krasang Kraom—and freed 45 people forced to work for the Vietnamese. [Passage omitted]

Laos

Further Reportage on Front Congress

Appeal Issued at Closing

BK111324 Vientiane KPL in English 1027 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, September 11 (KPL)—The Second Congress of the Lao Front for National Construction at its closing session here today issued the following appeal to all the Lao people at home and abroad:

Dear compatriots throughout the country,

The Second National Congress of the Lao Front for National Construction held in the capital city of Vientiane from 9 to 11 September 1987 has been crowned with success in an atmosphere of unity and cohesion of the entire people.

The congress has affirmed: Over the past eight years, in carrying out the programme of action of the Lao Front for National Construction in the light of the resolution of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, our front work has secured a new development, thus making a worthy contribution to the common cause of the nation. These achievements of our front work and of the Lao Front for National Construction as well are a great, multisided and steady success of the people of all ethnicities throughout the country.

The congress warmly applauds and commends the people of ethnicities, the workers, peasants, cadres, soldiers, members of the security force, patriotic personalities, intellectuals, monks and nuns, businessmen in various industries, in commerce, building, transportation and services for their active contribution to the defence and construction of our beloved homeland. The congress praises overseas compatriots who are upholding patriotism and have made their contribution to the national construction according to their conditions and abilities.

The congress also appraises foreign residents living in the People's Democratic Republic who have worked cheek by cheek with the Lao people in the defence and construction of the country.

The congress expresses sincere thanks to the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries and friendly countries as well as international organizations who have over the past period constantly supported and assisted the Lao people.

Dear compatriots throughout the country,

This national congress of the Lao Front for National Construction has pointed out clearly: The successes and achievements our people have recorded over the past ten years have created favourable conditions for our people to advance to socialism. Yet, we are still faced with many difficulties due to our country's low level of socio-economic development, and moreover, to the enemy's permanent plot to undermine our people's cause of national construction.

Therefore, the Second National Congress of the Lao Front for National Construction earnestly calls upon the people of all ethnicities, all strata and religions throughout the country to joint efforts in discharging the following:

1. To actively study the resolution of the Fourth National Congress of the party, the programme of action of the Lao Front for National Construction in order to constantly enhance everyone's political consciousness and their understanding so that they will on their own free will take part in national affairs.
2. To strengthen the unity and implement true concord among ethnicities, to develop our people's fine tradition of mutual love and assistance in production and everyday life, to rally in the broad national united front and at the same time constantly heighten our vigilance against the enemy's scheme of sowing division and enmity among our people.
3. All the citizens should actively exercise their rights and discharge their obligations, take part in maintaining law and order in their villages, in transforming and building the economy, developing culture, carrying out the second five-year state plan, thus making our country ever more prosperous and powerful, ensuring for our people a more and more happy and civilized life.
4. To strengthen our solidarity and friendship with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, with the peace- and justice-loving people the world over, making an active contribution to the common struggle of nations against the war-like policy of nuclear arms race pursued by the imperialists and reactionaries, for peace, international security and the civilization of mankind.

The congress calls upon the committees of the Lao Front for National Construction at all levels to make all-out efforts to consolidate the organization, improve the working methods in order to make the Lao Front for National Construction worthy of being an important component of the system of proletarian dictatorship, a worthy embodiment of the right to mastery of the people of all ethnicities and a solid mainstay on which the party and state rely in leading and managing the country.

The congress appeals to the Lao overseas compatriots to uphold their patriotism, their love for the homeland, and to make even greater contribution to the construction and development of the country. The congress calls upon foreign residents in Laos to strictly abide by the law of Laos, continue tightening their solidarity with the Lao people, and contribute their human and material resources to the construction and development of Laos.

The congress is confident that under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihana, with the tradition of unity, industriousness and creativeness of the Lao people of all ethnicities, with the support and assistance of our fraternal and friendly countries the world over, our people's cause of national defence and construction is bound to be successful.

Delegates Leave Vientiane

*BK161139 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT
16 Sep 87*

[Text] Vientiane, September 16 (KPL)—More than 100 delegates from all over the country have so far left Vientiane for their localities after attending the 2nd Congress of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] held in Vientiane capital recently.

The delegates expressed their full support for the LFNC'S programme of actions from now up to the year 1990 and pledged to mobilize the people in their localities to take part more actively in national defence and socialist construction, and in endeavours to improve the living standard of the people of all ethnics.

They also called on compatriots throughout the country to strengthen their solidarity, unite around the National United front, under the leadership of the party, and take part more actively in the socialist emulation campaign to materialise the resolution of the 4th party congress and the programme of actions of the 2nd front congress.

Reception Marks Diplomatic Anniversaries

*BK111423 Vientiane KPL in English 1020 GMT
11 Sep 87*

[Text] Vientiane, September 11 (KPL)—The Lao Ministry for Foreign Affairs offered a reception here on September 10 to mark the 25th anniversary of the setting up of diplomatic ties between the Lao PDR and the SRV, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Present at the reception were Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member, secretary of the LPRP CC, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane, Saman Vi-gnaket, Politburo member, secretary of the LPRP CC and head of its Organisation Committee, Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP CC, acting-minister for foreign affairs, together with deputy ministers and other high ranking officials.

Charges d'affaires of the related countries and others were also present at the reception.

The reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

Leaders Greet Bulgarian National Day

*BK091235 Vientiane KPL in English 0951 GMT
9 Sep 87*

[Text] Vientiane, September 9 (KPL) — "The victories scored by the people of Bulgaria in the past 43 years are positive contributions to strengthening the might of the socialist community, safeguarding peace and security in the Balkan Peninsula, in Europe and the world," said a telegramme of greetings sent to Bulgaria yesterday on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria's National Day.

The telegramme was jointly signed by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR, and Sisomphon Lovansai, acting-president of the People's Supreme Council.

"The party, government and people of Laos wholeheartedly congratulate the Bulgarian people on their great success and consider these as their own.

"We hope that the long-existing relations of friendship, militant solidarity and close cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries will be constantly developed for the common interests of our two peoples in the struggle for world peace and socialism.

"On this glorious occasion, we wish the fraternal Bulgarian people, under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Todor Zhivkov, more successes in building a developed socialist country in the spirit of the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

"May the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and close cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries be further strengthened and developed."

Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, has also sent a telegramme of greetings to his Bulgarian counterpart, Petur Mladenov.

Bulgarian Ties Anniversary Commemorated

Phoun Sipaseut Greetings

*BK141125 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT
14 Sep 87*

[Text] Vientiane, September 14 (KPL) — Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR [LPDR], has sent a message of greetings to Petar Mladnov, foreign minister of the People's Republic [PR] of Bulgaria, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Lao PDR and the PR of Bulgaria.

On behalf of the Government and people of the Lao PDR, and in his own name, Phoun Sipaseut expressed his best wishes and warmest congratulations to the Bulgarian foreign minister, and through him, to the Government and the fraternal people of the PR of Bulgaria.

The message described the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Lao PDR and the PR of Bulgaria as an important event in the history of the relationship between the parties, states and peoples of the two countries.

The message said:

"After the foundation of the Lao PDR in 1975, the relationship between Laos and Bulgaria has been ever more promoted and strengthened, especially after an official visit to Bulgaria in 1976 by a high-level delegation of the Lao PDR headed by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and an official visit to the Lao PDR in 1979 by a Bulgarian high-level delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Council of the PR of Bulgaria, that brought about the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Lao PDR and the PR of Bulgaria."

It went on to say that under this treaty and in accordance with the aspiration the many-sided cooperation and fraternal solidarity between the two countries have been fruitfully developed with each passing day on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, for peace and socialism.

"On this occasion, I would like to wish the fraternal Bulgarian people still greater successes in the implementation of the resolution of the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Bulgaria.

"May the Fraternal friendship, close solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of our two countries be further consolidated and strengthened," said the message in conclusion.

PASASON Article

*BK141139 Vientiane KPL in English 0942 GMT
14 Sep 87*

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Vientiane, September 14 (KPL)—The Lao PDR and PR [People's Republic] of Bulgaria have had long-standing tradition of friendship since the struggle of the Lao people for national liberation and during the 25-year period of diplomatic relations between the two countries (established on September 13, 1962), said the national leading newspaper *Pasason* in its leading article today.

The article hailed the great support rendered by the PR of Bulgaria to the Lao people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists, as well as in their national socialist

construction at present. It recalled the promotion and development of the fraternal relationship between the parties, states and peoples of the two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, especially after an official visit to Bulgaria in 1976 by a high-level delegation of the Lao PDR headed by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and an official visit to the Lao PDR in 1979 by a Bulgarian high-level delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Communist Party of Bulgaria CC, that brought about the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Lao PDR and the PR of Bulgaria.

"Based on this treaty," said the article, "the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in political, economic, cultural and social fields have been successfully developed. Many economic projects have been built in the Lao PDR with the aid and loans of the PR of Bulgaria to the Lao PDR. Recently, many documents have been signed by the two countries such as: a protocol on trade exchange for 1987, a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation for 1987-90, a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation for 1987-90, a plan on scientific and technical cooperation for 1987-88, and an economic cooperation project between the two countries for 1986-90.

The PR of Bulgaria has helped the Lao PDR in training hundreds of Lao students. The two sides have exchanged and will continue to exchange delegations in order to fulfill those signed agreements on cultural and scientific cooperations between the two countries.

At the beginning of this year, the PR of Bulgaria also helped the Lao PDR to establish the Lao Embassy in Bulgaria.

The Lao PDR and the PR of Bulgaria have constantly cooperated with each other in the international arena on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and racism. The two countries have always stood side by side in the struggle against the war-mongering policy of the U.S.-led imperialists, against the arms race, and the U.S. Star War programme, for peace and international security.

The party and Government of the Lao PDR welcome and support the initiative of the PR of Bulgaria for making the Balkan region a peaceful and nuclear-free region.

In the past and at present, the PR of Bulgaria has given its active support to the Lao PDR, the SRV and the PRK in the implementation of their constant policy for making Southeast Asia a region of peace, friendship, stability and cooperation, and ensuring a peaceful and neighbourly coexistence between the two groups of countries Indochina and ASEAN.

"On this glorious occasion, the Lao people would like to express their profound gratitude to the party, state and

fraternal people of Bulgaria for their sincere and unconditional aid to the Lao revolution in the past and at present.

"The Lao people hope that the militant solidarity, all-round cooperation and long-standing tradition of friendship between the Lao and Bulgarian peoples would be strengthened and developed with each passing day for the interest of peace and socialism," the article concluded.

Phoun Sipaseut on Hungarian Ties Anniversary
BK121119 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT
12 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, September 12 (KPL) — Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut on September 11 sent a telegramme of greetings to his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

The telegramme said that the event is an important landmark in the relations between the two countries, which have been further developed and strengthened after the foundation of the Lao PDR, especially after the exchange of visits by Lao and Hungarian top leaders Kaysone Phomvihane and Janos Kadar.

The telegramme expressed the Lao people's pledge to do all they can to promote the fraternal relations of friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries for peace and socialism.

In conclusion, it wished the Hungarian people new successes in implementing the resolution of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party in building a developed socialist society in Hungary.

The Lao leading newspaper *Pasason* today also wrote an article devoted to the 25th anniversary of the setting up of diplomatic ties between Laos and Hungary.

Lao Leaders Greet Romanian Counterparts
AU141819 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
10 Sep 87 p 5

[Message from Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP and chairman of the LPDR; Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR; and Sisomphon Lovansai, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, and Grand National Assembly Chairman Nicolae Giosan, on Romania's national day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and President of the SR of Romania,

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, Prime Minister of the Government of the SR of Romania,

To Comrade Nicolae Giosan, Chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania,

On the 43d anniversary of the national day of the SR of Romania, we extend warm greetings and best wishes to you and through you to the RCP, the Council of Ministers, the Grand National Assembly, and all the Romanian people, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Supreme People's Council and the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Lao people, and ourselves personally.

Forty-three years ago, the Romanian people—thanks to their brave and resolute struggle waged with the assistance of the Red Army and of the Soviet people—defeated the Hitlerite fascists, liberated the entire fatherland, and embarked upon the road of socialism.

Under the leadership of the RCP, the Romanian people have overcome many obstacles and have turned their fatherland into a socialist country with a developed industry and agriculture, with modern science and technology, and with an ever growing living standard.

The successes scored by the Romanian people are a contribution to safeguarding peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

On this solemn occasion, we wish the fraternal Romanian people ever greater successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress.

May the fraternal solidarity and cooperation between the Lao and Romanian parties, Governments, and peoples strengthen continuously.

Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

Sisomphon Lovansay, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

Vietnam Fatherland Front Delegation Visits

*OW121725 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT
12 Sep 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 12—A delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front led by Huynh Tan Phat, president of the presidium of the front Central Committee and vice president of the state council, attended the 2nd congress of Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC) held in Vientiane on Sept 9-11. Addressing the congress, President Huynh Tan Phat praised the great achievements and rich experiences of the Lao front in the past years, and expressed his satisfaction at the development of the special relations and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Laos.

He reaffirmed full support for the legitimate demands of Laos, and urged the Thai authorities to scrupulously implement the Lao-Thai joint statements in 1979, stopping at once their provocations, land-grabbing operations, and other hostile acts against Laos.

On Sept. 11 President Huynh Tan Phat called on President Souphanouvong, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and former president of the Lao Front for National Construction for the past 37 years.

The same day Phoumi Vongvichit, president of the LFNC, gave a dinner in honour of the Vietnamese guests.

The Vietnamese delegation left Vientiane for home this morning.

Leaders Send Greetings on DPRK National Day

*BK091231 Vientiane KPL in English 1001 GMT
9 Sep 87*

[Text] Vientiane, September 9 (KPL) — Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR, on September 8 sent a telegramme of greetings to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the DPRK'S National Day.

After recalling the successes scored by Korean people in the struggle against imperialist aggression, for safeguarding their revolutionary fruits, independence, sovereignty and building socialism, which have turned the country into an industrially and agriculturally developed country with strong national defence, advanced education and better living conditions for the people, the telegramme goes on to write.

"We wish the fraternal Korean people new successes in the course of socialist defence and construction as well as in implementing the resolution of the 6th Congress of the WPK and in the struggle for a peaceful reunification of Korea.

"May the relations of friendship and solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and internationalism be further developed for the interests of peace and socialism."

"We wish you good health and more successes in your revolutionary cause."

Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, on the same day also sent a telegramme of greetings to his Korean counterpart, Kim Yong-nam.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Delegation Pays Visit

Delegations Hold Talks

*BK111431 Vientiane KPL in English 1017 GMT
11 Sep 87*

[Text] Vientiane, September 11 (KPL)—Talks between delegations of the Lao and Korean foreign ministries were held here on September 9.

The Lao delegation was led by Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, and the Korean delegation by Kim Hyong-yul, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The two sides exchanged views on the international and regional situation, and discussed how to promote their bilateral relations and cooperation as well as peace, stability and cooperation.

The talks proceeded in a warm and frank atmosphere. The two sides were unanimous on all questions of mutual interest raised.

Ambassador of the DPRK to Laos Kim Sang-chun was also present at the talks.

Kim Hyong-yul and his delegation arrived here on September 9.

Received by Khamphai Boupba

BK121111 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT
12 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, September 12 (KPL) — Khamphai Boupba, acting-minister for foreign affairs, on September 11 received a delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by its deputy-minister Kim Hyong-yul.

K. Boupba discussed the international and regional situation with the Korean delegation. He expressed his hope that the present visit of the delegation would further promote the relations and cooperation between Laos and the DPRK for the common interests of the two peoples and for peace, stability and cooperation in the region.

Kham-ouan Boupba, first deputy-minister of agriculture, forestry, irrigation and agri-cooperatives, vice-president of the Lao Committee in Support of the Reunification of Korea by Peaceful Means, also received the Korean delegation on the same day.

Delegation Departs

BK131025 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT
13 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, September 12 (date as received) (KPL) — A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by its deputy-minister Kim Hyong-yul left here today for home ending its three-day visit to the Lao PDR.

During his stay, Kim Hyong-yul held a discussion with Soulivong Phasitthidet, Lao deputy-minister for foreign affairs, on the strengthening and development of the fraternal relations of friendship between the two countries, and on international questions of mutual interest.

Kim Hyong-yul, on this occasion, briefed the Lao deputy-minister on the achievements obtained by the Korean people in implementing the resolution of the 6th congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the 3rd seven-year state [plan] as well as their great efforts in the

struggle for peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of national independence and unity.

Kim Hyong-yul denounced American imperialism and the South Korean authorities for their brutal suppression of South Korean people, for their dark scheme of dividing Korea, and their preparations of war, especially nuclear war.

After expressing congratulations to the Lao people on their achievements in building the country, Kim Hyong-yul thanked the Lao party, government and people for their support to the just struggle of the Korean people.

Soulivong Phasitthidet also briefed his Korean counterpart about the achievements scored by the Lao people in implementing the resolution of the 4th Congress of the LPRP as well as the second five-year state plan, and the situation in Southeast Asia and the Lao PDR'S foreign policy aimed at promoting relations of friendship of good neighbourliness with other countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

He emphasized the need to strengthen the solidarity among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as their solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the enhancement of friendship and militant solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Korea.

They agreed to continue supporting each other in their just struggle as well as in the common struggle for peace and socialism.

Kim Hyong-yul also paid a courtesy visit to Khamphai Boupba, acting-minister of foreign affairs, and Kham-ouan Boupba, acting-chairman of the Lao Committee in Support of the Reunification of Korea by Peaceful Means.

The Korean delegation visited the revolutionary museum and a number of production bases in Vientiane.

Committee Supports DPRK 5-Point Proposal

BK091233 Vientiane KPL in English 0958 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, September 9 (KPL) — "The 5-point proposal released on July 23 by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is constructive and reasonable for achieving the reunification of Korea by peaceful means," wrote a statement issued here recently by the Lao Committee in Support of the Reunification of Korea by Peaceful Means.

It said that the new initiative of the DPRK was in line with the real situation in the region and the aspiration of the people all over the world who want peace and a suitable solution to the Korean issue. The Lao Committee in support of Korea as well as the Lao people strongly

support the DPRK'S initiative and urge the United States to positively respond to this initiative, stop its interference in the internal affairs of Korea, respect international law and the independence and self-determination of other nations, thereby helping to liquidate the threat of war on the Korean soil, peacefully reunify Korea, and ensure real peace and stability in Asia-Pacific and the world.

Phoun Sipaseut Greets MPR Ties Anniversary
*BK121115 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT
12 Sep 87*

[Text] Vientiane, September 12 (KPL) — "The relations of friendship between Laos and Mongolia have been consolidated and developed with each passing day", wrote a telegramme of greetings to Mongolia on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the setting up of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

The telegramme was sent by Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, to Mongolian Foreign Minister Managalyn Dugersuren.

It described the setting up of diplomatic ties between the two countries as an event of significance in the development of relations between the two countries, which has contributed to the maintenance of world peace and the unity of the socialist community.

The telegramme went on to say that the relations of friendship and close cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries have been further consolidated and developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism since the complete liberation of Laos and the foundation of the Lao PDR.

The telegramme wished the Mongolian people more successes in implementing the resolution of the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and the relations of friendship, militant solidarity and multifaceted cooperation between the peoples of Laos and Mongolia constant development.

Pasason, the leading Lao newspaper, also published today an article devoted to the 25th anniversary of the setting up of relations between Laos and Mongolia.

Philippines

Aquino Announces Changes in Cabinet 16 Sep

Laurel, Ongpin Resignations Accepted
*HK170139 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino yesterday [16 September] announced the first changes in her cabinet with the replacement of the foreign secretary, finance secretary, and secretary of public works and highways. She also

named a new customs and immigration commissioner. However, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo and Presidential Counsel Teodoro Locsin, who have been the center of controversy in government policies and actions [as heard], remain untouched. The president gave no hint on whether they will be replaced or retained in the cabinet shake-up. The cabinet revamp yesterday was the start of the changes in the government.

Among those replaced after their resignations were accepted were Vice President Salvador Laurel, who was replaced as foreign secretary by Deputy Foreign Secretary Manuel Tan; Public Works and Highways Secretary Vicente Jayme, who was replaced by his deputy, Dr Fiorello Escual; and Finance Secretary Jaime Ongpin, who was replaced by Secretary Jayme. Also replaced were Customs Commissioner Alexander Padilla by retired Major General Salvador Mison, and Immigration Commissioner Enrique Joaquin, who was replaced by Judge Miriam Defensor Santiago.

Arroyo, Locsin Replaced
*HK171027 Hong Kong AFP in English 1008 GMT
17 Sep 87*

[Text] Manila, Sept 17 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino dropped two controversial members of her cabinet Thursday in a move seen as a concession to the armed forces and a bid to end a crisis sparked by last month's bloody coup attempt.

Mrs. Aquino, speaking on nationwide television three weeks after the coup bid by disgruntled junior officers [that] led to the mass resignation of her cabinet, said she was replacing her controversial chief aide Joker Arroyo and stripping her chief speechwriter Teodoro Locsin of cabinet rank.

This brought to four the number of cabinet members removed by the president. Mrs. Aquino accepted the resignations Wednesday of Vice President Salvador Laurel as foreign affairs secretary and Finance Secretary Jaime Ongpin.

Many military officers and enlisted men, including those who put down the August 28 coup attempt in which 53 people died, have asked for the heads of Mr. Arroyo and Mr. Locsin, who have denied charges of being leftists.

Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno indicated that Mrs. Aquino had completed the government revamp and considered the crisis over with the replacement of the four, among the most senior members of the cabinet.

"As far as I sense it, it is finished," he said of the reshuffle, adding that Mrs. Aquino was "in a very good mood this morning" after being "a little distraught" on Wednesday, when Mr. Laurel broke ranks with her.

"These changes certainly portend a definite improvement both in the performance and the efficiency and teamwork of the cabinet. You may be geniuses but if you quarrel with each other and you act like prima donnas, that will hamper the work of the cabinet," he said.

Hours before Mrs. Aquino spoke, the right-wing opposition led by former defense minister Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, in a move apparently aimed at maintaining pressure on the beleaguered president, said it had created a shadow cabinet ready to take over if she falls.

Mr. Arroyo, a former human rights lawyer accused by the military of being sympathetic to leftist rebels, had run the office of the president and served as her chief adviser since she came to power 18 months ago.

Mrs. Aquino named his low-key deputy, Catalino Macaraig, as the new executive secretary, the equivalent of a White House chief of staff.

Mr. Locsin, who held cabinet rank as presidential legal adviser, will continue to serve Mrs. Aquino as a "consultant," Mrs. Aquino said. Mr. Benigno said he expected Mr. Locsin to remain as chief speechwriter.

Lieutenant General Renato de Villa, the armed forces second in command, welcomed the replacements, saying "I suppose this is part of the major effort to change the hierarchy of this government, for the better I hope."

Armed forces chief General Fidel Ramos expressed full military support for Mrs. Aquino following the cabinet reshuffle.

"The Philippine government continues to remain in good hands," he said in an unprecedented nationwide television address.

Speaking from the lobby of the ruined armed forces headquarters building burned during the August 28 fighting between government and rebel troops, Gen. Ramos said the "real enemy" was the communist New People's Army (NPA).

Mr. Arroyo, 60, was a pillar of the opposition to the deposed Ferdinand Marcos regime and earned the military's ire as a human rights lawyer defending alleged leftist rebels after the 1972 imposition of martial law.

He was the main architect of the government's efforts to restore civilian supremacy after the February 1986 military revolt that toppled Mr. Marcos, as well as failed peace talks with leftist rebels, which the military had opposed.

Mrs. Aquino said Mr. Arroyo's resignation was a loss for the government and the nation "for a man of unwavering fidelity, of proven courage, patriotism and true nationalism leaves the public service."

The new executive secretary, Mr. Macaraig, a former justice secretary under the Marcos administration and mining company executive, was a classmate of Joker Arroyo in law school at the University of the Philippines.

Mr. Macaraig, 59, entered the Department of Justice in 1954 and served there until 1980, when he retired to join the Lepanto Consolidated Mining Corporation, one of the largest mining firms in the country.

He rejoined the government this year as assistant executive secretary.

In what was seen as a further effort to appease the military, Mrs. Aquino named two retired generals to the government Wednesday—Manuel Yan as foreign affairs secretary and Salvador Mison as customs chief.

She appointed public works secretary Vicente Jayme as finance secretary and gave his former post to a deputy, Fiorello Estuar.

Leftist critics of Mrs. Aquino accused her of drifting further to the right in her effort to stay in power and warned of a "militarization" of the government.

Further on Changes

HK170743 Hong Kong AFP in English 0739 GMT
17 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 17 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino Thursday announced that she had accepted the resignation of her controversial chief aide Joker Arroyo, who has been accused by the military of being sympathetic to communists.

Mrs. Aquino named Mr. Arroyo's deputy, Catalino Macaraig, as the new executive secretary, the equivalent of White House chief of staff.

Mrs. Aquino, speaking in a nationwide television address three weeks after a military coup attempt that led to a mass resignation of the cabinet, also said she was accepting the resignation of chief speechwriter Teodoro Locsin.

She said Mr. Locsin would remain as a "consultant" to her government.

Many military officers and men had asked for the heads of Mr. Arroyo and Mr. Locsin, who they accused of being leftists.

Both have denied the charge.

Aquino Distributes Land Titles to Farmers

HK161249 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1000 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] President Aquino distributed land titles to farmers of Laguna. The land titles came from lands sequestered by the government from former President Marcos and his cronies. More than 1,600 hectares of mainly agricultural lands were distributed by the president. In her speech the president emphasized that this is part of the government's Agrarian Reform Program.

[Begin Aquino recording] This is what I have always said, we should all be united. We have to help one other because by doing so, we will attain all our goals. Peace is badly needed, because without it there is no progress. This is very evident. I mentioned this when I met our

commanders, and I told them that the civilian and the military should not be alienated from each other, they should be united. [end recording]

Laurel Outlines Government Recommendations

HK170237 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] In accepting Vice President Laurel's resignation and announcing other changes, President Corazon Aquino touched on her anti-insurgency stand in her television statement early last night [16 September].

[Aquino recording indistinct]

On the other hand, Vice President Salvador Laurel said he resigned from the cabinet due to basic and fundamental differences with President Aquino. He said his position as foreign secretary has existed merely as a formality, and he has been ignored in decision-making processes, particularly in the government's handling of the communist insurgency problem. He said he can no longer work under such circumstances.

[Begin Laurel recording] This report which I submitted to the president yesterday is my last official act as a member of her cabinet. We do not agree. Perhaps the difference of opinion is honest, but we do not agree on a fundamental principle which [word indistinct] the national interest and national unity and the national [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The vice president said the majority of soldiers in several military camps he had visited feel the government contains communists and is soft towards the communist rebels. Laurel reported this to the president, together with recommendations on how the government may curb military unrest and deal more effectively with the insurgency problem. The recommendations were based on his dialogues with the military's rank and file in the camps he had visited.

[Begin Laurel recording, in progress] ... now formulate a clear-cut, comprehensive, unequivocal anti-insurgency program which the Armed Forces of the Philippines and all other government agencies should immediately implement. Number two—we must give the Armed Forces whatever is essential to win and restore peace and order in the country. Third—we must uphold human rights. Fourth—the insurgents are fighting on three fronts: Military, political, and propaganda. While the Armed Forces could effectively handle the military effort, the civilian government should take charge of the political and propaganda fronts. [end recording]

Ileto, Ramos Warn on Military Factionalism

HK160143 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos have warned that factionalism in the military will endanger the country.

Secretary Ileto warned the top commanders at Camp Aguinaldo last Monday that disunity in the Armed Forces will place the country in very grave danger. He urged the top commanders in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] to nip in the bud any further signs of mutiny, and soldiers must be told that military rule is anathema to a democracy like the Philippines. Secretary Ileto stressed at the closed-door conference that the most serious threat to the country for the moment is from within. His address referred to the attempted coup led by renegade Colonel Gregorio Honasan.

For his part, AFP Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos said that Honasan's mutiny was a naked attempt to grab political power. In a 7-page message to members of the 160,000-strong armed forces, dated September 14, Ramos maintained his view that Honasan would have set up a military junta had he succeeded in the August 28 mutiny. The Honasan-led rebellion must be recognized by all for what it really is—a naked attempt at grabbing political power from a duly constituted authority in complete defiance of our people's will, Ramos said. However Honasan, appearing last Sunday on CBS television's 60 Minutes program, denied that the coup was designed to establish a military government.

Opposition Establishes Shadow Cabinet

HK170753 Hong Kong AFP in English 0733 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 17 (AFP)—The right-wing opposition Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD) has set up a shadow cabinet that can take over if President Corazon Aquino's government breaks down, one of its members said Thursday.

Blas Ople, who served as labor minister under deposed president Ferdinand Marcos, declined to identify the leader or members of the shadow government, but GAD is headed by former defense minister Senator Juan Ponce Enrile.

The disclosure came as Mrs. Aquino was busy putting together a new government after Vice President Salvador Laurel bolted the cabinet Wednesday in the midst of a political crisis sparked by a bloody coup attempt last month.

The takeover bid was led by junior officers identified with Mr. Enrile.

Observers said the GAD move appeared to be a psychological effort to increase pressure on the beleaguered Mrs. Aquino.

Mr. Ople, an unsuccessful candidate for the senate, told the Foreign Correspondents Association here that the shadow cabinet was formed "to be able to prepare an alternative" in the event of a government "breakdown."

He said the formation of the shadow government began late Wednesday in the wake of what he called "the ongoing" and "irreversible" government breakdown.

"I think President Aquino can no longer govern effectively," Mr. Ople said.

He cited the present cabinet revamp and the resignation of Mr. Laurel as foreign affairs secretary as signs of a breakdown.

Mr. Ople would not identify the members of the shadow government, but admitted that Mr. Enrile was present at the meeting Wednesday.

He also said that GAD was "open to any message" from Mr. Laurel and his political allies, but did not elaborate. Mr. Laurel, who remains vice president, has ruled out joining the opposition.

Mr. Ople said GAD did not support the August 28 coup attempt led by a former aide of Mr. Enrile, but would "propose a political formula" in the event the political crisis reaches a point where the people are faced with a choice between a temporary military guardianship and communist rule.

Colonel Gregorio Honasan, the former aide of Mr. Enrile who led the coup attempt, has proposed that the government be dismantled and put under temporary control by a military-civilian panel until new elections are held.

Misuari Predicts Provisional Government
HK091343 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Sep 87 pp 1, 8

[By Roy S. de Guzman]

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] will set up a provisional government in the south within the year, MNLF chairman Nur Misuari said in Tripoli, Libya yesterday.

In an hour-long interview on the Iloilo City-based Radyo Bombo (dyFM), Misuari also admitted sending guns and ammunition to his troops in the country.

"We are at present consulting our followers in Mindanao in order to lay the groundwork for the establishment of a provisional government," Misuari told Reyno Arcoles, dyFM station manager. Misuari added the underground government will be established after a plenum of MNLF members this year.

Saying President Aquino's administration was just "transitory," the Muslim rebel leader claimed the Aug. 28 coup led by renegade Lt. Col. Gregorio Honasan indicated a strong clamor to violently work for change.

"Philippine society is now clamoring for change and if the clamor is not heeded by the Aquino government, that change will come about violently," Misuari said.

Manuel Valdehuesa, secretary general of the government's Mindanao peace panel, dismissed the threats and said this was just "MNLF posturing."

Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon, Ms. Aquino's peace commissioner, and Manuel Lim, currently in charge of the Mindanao panel, could be [as published] contacted for comment.

In the same interview, Misuari denied any links with Honasan's group and ruled out an alliance with the military mutineers.

He, however, said the MNLF is "open" to an alliance with other revolutionary and political groups provided MNLF conditions for such an alliance are met.

Prospective MNLF allies, said Misuari, should be for genuine peace, freedom and justice, and look favorably toward the MNLF's autonomy claim for 13 provinces in Mindanao and nearby islands.

"Our forces are ready to resume hostilities if the Philippine military launches a new round of genocide against our people," the Muslim leader said. In line with this, he said he has directed the MNLF's fighters — which he claimed to number 200,000 — to re-deploy themselves "after the military managed to penetrate MNLF-held areas during peace talks" early this year.

An 11-month ceasefire and talks between the government and the MNLF ended last May when the Muslim rebels withdrew and accused the government of "insincerity" in pursuing a peaceful political settlement in the war-torn south.

Misuari ruled out further talks with the government and said "we have no faith in Congress" when asked if the MNLF would accept an autonomy plan to be approved by the legislative body.

Muslim Senators Mantal Tamano and Santanina Rasol filed in the Senate last month a bill calling for the creation of an autonomous region made up of 13 Mindanao provinces. While the bill is not in conflict with the MNLF's demand, it provides for far less powers to the autonomous government and merely involves the integration of existing autonomous governments in Regions 9 and 12.

The MNLF chairman said the MNLF will hold a Mindanao-wide plenum "sometime this year" as soon as he and other MNLF leaders staying abroad return to the country.

Misuari said he was arranging agreements with a number of countries to set up embassies in their capital, signaling a diplomatic offensive by the separatist force while its guerrillas launch attacks here against government targets.

Annual Inflation Rate Hits Highest Level
HK151553 Hong Kong AFP in English 0603 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 15 (AFP)—The Philippines' annual inflation rate rose to 6.15 percent in August, the highest level since President Corazon Aquino came to power 18

months ago, the government monitoring body said here Tuesday.

The National Census and Statistics Office said the July inflation rate was 5.81 percent. The rates are computed on the basis of price increases over the levels during the same month the year before.

Analysts here said inflation began to rise during the campaign for the May congressional elections due to poll spending by the government and candidates, and was boosted by a controversial oil-price increase in mid-August.

The Philippine government estimates that inflation will average five to six percent for the entire year.

Inflation zoomed to more than 60 percent when the economic crisis peaked in 1984 under former president Ferdinand Marcos. The economy began to recover last year but analysts fear it could be derailed by political instability.

Foreign Investors 'Unhappy' About Code
HK141327 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
14 Sep 87 p 13

[Text] Foreign investors appear to be unhappy over the omnibus investment code promulgated by President Aquino last July.

Speaking for foreign investors, Merrill Lynch, in its investment report on the Philippines distributed to its clients worldwide, said that the code "has fallen short of expectations," especially in terms of a widely recognized need to attract foreign investment.

While the code provides incentives like income tax holidays, tax exemptions, and credits for capital good imports as well as simplified approval procedures, Merrill Lynch said that some foreign investors point to Malaysia and Thailand as more lucrative places to invest, considering their relatively more peaceful political and labor climate.

It is true, the report added, that while Japanese investors have flocked to Malaysia and Thailand following the yen's appreciation, so far they have generally chosen to by-pass the Philippines. It said that "considerably enhanced incentives" may have changed this trend had they been provided in the investment code.

The report added that while the code did help put the rules of the game in "black-and-white," the extent to which it will spur new investment is "debatable."

At the same time, other issues needed to be resolved first before sustained investment growth takes place, the report said. For example, agriculture investments will not be forthcoming without the land reform program being sorted out. Perceptions of peace and order and the political challenges facing the government will have to change significantly for foreign investment to grow rapidly.

The report noted the lack of foreign investments coming in into export-oriented activities, saying that if the issue is not addressed urgently, the Philippines might "miss the bus" in exports and its export program suffer.

It also expressed doubts on the full implementation of the trade liberalization program, and added that if the program were suspended, "it would send a distorted signal to investors."

In doubting the full implementation of the tariff liberalization program, the report noted an open confrontation within the Cabinet with one faction insisting that liberalization be immediate, while another wanted a slow-down because it would hurt local industries.

It admitted that the short-term impact of the program would undoubtedly hurt domestic industries and may even cause unemployment. But it pointed out that the program will over time lead to the emergence of a truly competitive industrial structure as investors target areas where a country has natural comparative advantage.

Another concern voiced by the report is the extent of labor unrest in the country, saying that the increased labor militancy was worrying investors.

Moreover, it noted that current labor unrest is different from the past in that it is not based on demands to address wage levels and working conditions. "There is a political element involved which only goes to make potential investors all the more wary."

Thailand

SRV, Thai Troops Clash in Aranyaprathet
BK120231 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
12 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] Aranyaprathet — Vietnamese troops raked a bus with machinegun fire and clashed with Thai troops before returning to Kampuchea yesterday.

Military sources said a Vietnamese unit opened fire on a bus with ten passengers in Ban Phansuk as it was travelling from Khlong Hat Sub-district to the district town.

The bus was riddled with bullets, but the driver, former Pol Sgt-Maj [police sergeant-major] Lek Sicharoensuk, brought the passengers to safety and reported the incident to troops at a roadblock in Ban Non Sao-e.

SRV Envoy on Cocktail Party Initiative
BK110205 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 Sep 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] Vietnamese Ambassador to Bangkok Le Mai yesterday reiterated that the proposal for informal talks among conflicting Khmer groups under the cocktail party concept is still alive and said the formula reached in Ho Chi Minh City in July was a "breakthrough" in an effort to solve the Kampuchean problem.

Le Mai told *The Nation* in an interview that the so-called "Ho Chi Minh formula" is a valid framework which was reached between Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during their talks in Ho Chi Minh City.

The envoy pointed out that both Mokhtar and the Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk continue to maintain that the informal talks should be held without any preconditions.

"Mokhtar said recently that the best thing is to return to the Ho Chi Minh statement. Prince Sihanouk also said that he prefers to have the informal talks without any preconditions, which by implication means the Ho Chi Minh formula," he said.

"The idea is flexible and ties nobody's hand. It should be tried out in the first place," he said.

In their meeting in Bangkok on August 16, ASEAN foreign ministers modified the "Ho Chi Minh formula" for an informal cocktail party meeting by saying it should be immediately followed by a meeting between Hanoi and the Kampuchean factions. The modified proposal was promptly rejected by Hanoi.

"The Bangkok formula was an attempt to undermine and kill the cocktail party," he said.

The envoy said that Indonesia and Vietnam would soon hold a bilateral discussion of working groups to discuss the Kampuchea and Southeast Asian problems.

Le Mai said "something is moving" and will slowly gain momentum after the conclusion of the annual United Nations General Assembly this year.

"Both Vietnam and Indonesia will find ways to implement the idea reached in Ho Chi Minh City through the working groups, which can be a useful channel," he added.

The proposed cocktail party, the envoy said, is one of the options to resolve the Kampuchean problem. He also reaffirmed that Vietnam will complete its troop withdrawal in 1990 even if a political solution is not found by then.

On the Thai-Vietnamese relations, the envoy said there is still room for improvement, especially in the fields of trade, tourism and fishery.

He pointed out that the two countries have no shipping or postal agreements to facilitate communications between them. "Shipping companies have to zig-zag to ship their products to and from the two countries which does not benefit either side," he said.

He also urged both sides to exchange visits of businessmen, parliamentarians and cultural troupes to remove misunderstanding. Le Mai said it was the most unfortunate that a group of Thai MPs had to postpone a trip to Hanoi.

Trade between the two countries has increased gradually because of the rising interest among the Thai private sector in trading with Vietnam, according to the envoy. Recently four local tourist agencies have reached an agreement to cooperate in tourist industry with Vietnam, he said.

"Our tourism industry needs the Thai expertise to improve the facilities and services to attract visitors," he said, adding that a Thai travel agency has also proposed to bring in a number of air-conditioned buses for tourists inside Vietnam.

Package tours organized by local tour agencies will begin on a trial basis very soon. Later tour operators will be asked to sign an official agreement with the Vietnamese authorities, Le Mai said.

To facilitate the visit of tourists, the embassy here is now authorized to issue visa to tourists within two weeks, after all necessary documents have been sent to Hanoi. "We don't have to wait for an answer from Hanoi. If the embassy does not get any message in two weeks, we can go ahead with the visa," he added. "We want to make Vietnam more accessible."

Foreign Ministry Comments

BK120421 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
12 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday maintained that the modified cocktail party agreed in Bangkok is the right framework for holding informal talks between conflicting Khmer groups.

The ministry's spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat said that the Ho Chi Minh statement was a bilateral agreement between Indonesia and Vietnam.

He said Vietnam should have the courage to discuss the Kampuchean problem with Prince Norodom Sihanouk "because it is Hanoi which invaded Kampuchea."

His comment was in response to the comment made by Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Le Mai that the original concept of the cocktail party is still alive and that both Indonesia and Vietnam are looking for ways to turn the understanding reached in Ho Chi Minh City into a practical solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Spokesman on UN Help With Lao Refugees

BK121519 Bangkok *Domestic Service* in Thai
0000 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] The United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] has agreed to help speed up the repatriation of illegal Lao immigrants from Thailand. This was reported by Sarot Chawanawirat, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, on the outcome of a meeting between UNHCR Representative Jean-Pierre Hocke and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila last night. He said:

[Begin Sarot recording] We do not know how to classify the status of the Lao people who came into Thailand recently, either as refugees or otherwise. Some of them fled their country simply to pursue a better life or a better economic system. We do not consider these people refugees. A new method called the screen out [preceeding two words in English] has been adopted. So, we will screen out those not considered refugees, and they have to return to their own country.

We have already screened out 2,500 people and asked the UNHCR to contact Laos. The UNHCR contacted Laos, and a memorandum of understanding was signed with the Lao Government. However, until now none of them has been accepted by Laos. We have expressed our concern over this matter. Mr Hocke said that he had helped Thailand to the extent that the memorandum was signed. He regretted that no progress has been made but pledged to continue his efforts to make this program a success. [end recording]

Demonetization Agreement With Burma Sought
BK130325 Bangkok THE NATION in English
13 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] The Foreign Ministry will negotiate with the Burmese Government to seek compensation for demonetized Burmese banknotes in possession of Thai businessmen in the border provinces, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said last Friday.

Sitthi made the promise during a meeting with Phaniti Tangpathati, secretary general of Tak Province Chamber of Commerce, who called on him at the ministry on September 10.

Phaniti quoted Sitthi as saying that the Foreign Ministry would contact the Burmese Embassy and the government in Rangoon to arrange for talks as soon as possible.

Sitthi also asked the provincial chamber of commerce to supply the ministry with information on the volume of the across-the-border trade, the types of exported products and the adverse impact of the demonetization on the province's economy.

Phaniti said he would submit the documents to the ministry and the Burmese Embassy next week.

"I'm satisfied with the minister's promise. Businessmen in Tak are now pinning their hopes on him," he said.

The Burmese Government on September surprised its people by demonetizing the 75-kyat, 35-kyat and 25-kyat banknotes which constituted about 80 percent of the country's currency with the object of improving its economy.

It also announced that the demonetized money will not be exchangeable.

The demonetization prompted Burmese students to stage a protest in Rangoon. The authorities responded by ordering all schools and universities to close indefinitely.

According to Phaniti, businessmen in Mae Sot District of Tak Province reportedly had about 40 million baht worth of the demonetized notes in their possession.

According to an unofficial estimate, the trade across the border in Mae Sot registered about 2,000 million baht last year.

Trade exchange also takes place in the other border provinces such as Chiang Rai, Kanchanaburi and Ranong. Most of the exports are consumer goods ranging from textile products, medicines, footwear, detergent, seasoning powder and electrical appliances. The imports from Burma are mostly gemstones and cattle.

Meanwhile, former Tak MP Udon Tantisunthon said the Burmese appeared to seek an easy way to restore its crumbling economy by announcing the demonetization without issuing new banknotes to replace the abolished ones.

He said the decision was aimed to suppress smuggling operations which are the major income earner of minority rebels.

40 Shi'ite Muslims Protest at Saudi Embassy
BK120237 Bangkok THE NATION in English
12 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] About 50 Thai Muslims yesterday rallied outside Sathorn Thani Building which houses the Saudi Embassy to protest the riot in Mecca early last month in which over 400 pilgrims were killed.

The protesters, some carrying posters in support of Iranian leader Khomeyni, also accused the United States, the Soviet Union and Israel of fuelling the war in the Middle East.

The rally lasted about an hour before the protesters dispersed without any untoward incident.

The Saudi Embassy is located on the 10th floor of the building on North Sathorn Road.

Police said some of the organizers of this demonstration have close connection to the Iranian Cultural Centre in Bangkok.

Rice Sales to Comoros, Bangladesh Reported
BK130959 Bangkok Domestic Service in English
0000 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Thailand has signed two contracts to sell rice to Comoros and Bangladesh. The rice deals totalling 715 million baht was signed recently by Commerce Minister Montri Phongphanit and representatives of the two countries in Bangkok. The Commerce Ministry will deliver 15,000 tons of 25 percent rice, worth 65 million baht, to Comoros. Bangladesh will receive 3 types of rice at a combined amount of 100,000 tons worth 650 million baht. Thailand has agreed to sell the rice to

Bangladesh at friendship prices as the economy of Bangladesh has recently been affected by heavy floods. Delivery of the Thai rice will be made as soon as possible.

Army To Train Self-Defense Volunteers

BK130326 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
13 Sep 87 p 2

[By Phongsak Sisot]

[Text] The army will set up an office next month to handle the development of about 8,000 border villages and the training of various types of self-defence volunteers under the strategic concept of "total defence."

Assistant Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Arun Pariwattham who is in charge of civilian affairs will be appointed head of the Strategic Development Office, *The Nation* learned from an informed source yesterday.

Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Phichit Kulanawit will supervise the office in his capacity as chairman of the committee to develop the concept of "total defence."

Gen Phichit has visited the headquarters of the four regional armies to gather first-hand information about the self-defence villages and the training of defence volunteers. He also received suggestions from senior army officers in the four regions and will incorporate them in the master plan that the office will lay down soon.

Gen Phichit said the master plan will include the training of graduates of agricultural colleges to be village leaders who can help villagers sell their crops by negotiating a better price with middlemen. He said several college graduates have been sent into border villages in Aranyaprathet in Prachinburi and they are doing a good job in the Thai-Kampuchean border areas.

The master plan will also encourage graduates from agricultural colleges to return to their hometowns and take part in development to realize the goal of turning Thailand into a centre of food production in this region, Gen Phichit said.

Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut has approved the establishment of the Strategic Development Office which will be entirely staffed by army personnel.

At present, the border village development programmes and the training of defence volunteers are carried out by different government and military agencies. All will now come under the responsibility of the Strategic Development Office so they would have uniformity and better coordination.

The training of self-defence development volunteers (O Pho Po), the national Thai defence volunteers (Tho So Po Cho), reservists for national security (Ko No Cho), and village scouts (Lo So Po Cho) will be handled by the new office.

"These defence volunteers will receive uniform training by instructors from the new office. This will increase their efficiency when they have to work with army personnel and other security officials," the source said.

The office will also provide farming and occupational training to defence volunteers and army privates who voluntarily joined the army. The army this year has introduced voluntary recruitment as a first step toward phasing out conscription.

The army privates who have completed occupational training provided by the office could receive a promotion to the rank of corporal.

The office will train defence volunteers and send them back to their home villages to organize villagers for "total defence."

The army will hold a press conference soon to introduce the new office which will be located in Suan Ruen army compound.

Meanwhile, Gen Chawalit will attend an academic seminar in Khon Kaen on September 18 to discuss the master plan for developing the arid Northeast into a "green Isarn" and instilling hopes in the local populace in five years and review progress and problems in the implementation of projects in the master plan during the past few months.

Leading academics in higher learning institutes in the Northeast will be invited to the seminar which will also be a brainstorming session for ideas on how to improve the master plan which will involve about 15 billion baht over the next five years.

Premier Prem Tinsulanon on July 4 unveiled the master plan in Khon Kaen which is aimed initially at ending the water shortage and increasing the forests in the Northeast.

Vietnam

Radio Reports Amnesty Given to Prisoners

BK170430 Hanoi *Domestic Service in Vietnamese*
1100 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Voice of Vietnam Reporter Tran Trong Chuy's report on "ceremony to grant amnesty to inmates at the Nam Ha Reeducation Camp"; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Dear friends, as is customary, every year on the occasion of big anniversaries and on the traditional Tet festival of the nation, with its lofty policy of leniency and humanitarianism, our state releases or reduces detention terms for prisoners and reeducation camp inmates. On the 42d anniversary of the SRV National Day this year, our state again decided to reduce the sentences for and grant amnesty to 6,685 prisoners and reeducation camp inmates. Among the beneficiaries are 480 persons who were former military and civilian personnel of the Saigon regime prior to 1975. In particular, they include two

government ministers who are blood brothers—Ngo Khac Tinh [Ngoo Khacws Tinh], minister of culture and education; and Ngo Khac Tinh [Ngoo Khawc Tinh], attorney general—nine officers of general rank, many of whom were notorious for their brutal crimes against our compatriots—such as Lieutenant General Nguyen Huu Co, vice premier and minister of national defense; Lieutenant General Duong Van Duc, commander of IV Army Corps; Brigadier General Nguyen Thanh Tong, deputy inspector general of the General Staff; Major General Tran Van Chon, commander of the Navy; Brigadier General Vu Van Giai, commander of III Army Corps; and others—and hundreds of officers of field and junior ranks.

We were present at Nam Ha Reeducation Camp. The camp was set up following the complete liberation of the south to house and reform misled persons serving in the puppet regime which had been smashed by the revolution. Had we not been told of its purpose in advance, we would have mistaken the reeducation camp for a sanatorium or a research center. The main housing quarters is a tile-roofed building with a large corridor leading to the various rooms. On the lawn outside are an aquarium surrounded by potted plants and a bed of roses. Located right next to the main building are a clinic, a club, a reading room, a book translation room, a library, sports and physical fitness equipment, and a guesthouse. Upon asking, we were told that most of these facilities had been built by the camp inmates themselves.

Upon hearing the news of their amnesty this time, many could not help feeling surprised and deeply moved. This year, amnesty and reduction of sentences have been given to a larger number of prisoners than in previous years; and this clearly demonstrates our state's policy of leniency toward those who have shown repentance.

Meeting them today, we could not help, in spite of our disbelief and reluctance, recalling the scenes of southern villages being in flames, of women and children being disembowelled for their livers to be eaten, of the carpet bombing raids conducted by B-52's, of the notorious horror at Quan Ngang, Cay Dua, and other concentration camps, and so forth. Formerly, as leaders at the top of the puppet administration, they had authorized these criminal activities. But today, they were being returned to life with all of its meaning, welcomed into the arms of the nation, and given back their Vietnamese citizenship. In the world, after many wars, tens of thousands of criminals have invariably been sentenced to death. For instance, following the anti-fascist war in France, more than 15,000 war criminals were executed. In Vietnam, 30 years of war against different enemy aggressors bred hundreds of thousands of war criminals, but so far, we have yet to put to death even a single one of them.

I asked an inmate before the amnesty ceremony what he thought about his crimes. He answered: "I should have been sentenced to death 100 times." Indeed, judging by the crimes they committed, under the judicial systems of many countries, these people would no longer be alive.

But in Vietnam they are still alive and are often visited by their relatives and friends. Some inmates were visited by their wives in the camp, and a year later their wives came to see them again with newborn babies in their arms. This then is the answer proving the long-standing, lofty tradition of humanitarianism of the Vietnamese people who do not want executions, elimination, or bloodbaths as falsely claimed by the enemy or as expected by people who follow the principle of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

Turning the pages of the documents, one has to think that millions of puppet army and administrative personnel of the old regime had to a certain degree committed crimes against the people, but as of now only more than 90,000 have had to stay at reeducation camps while the majority only had to make a declaration and were let go in safety. As for the more than 90,000 subject to reeducation, they, as a result of their repentance, have to date been given amnesty by the country, and allowed to rejoin their families and lead a normal life as Vietnamese citizens. The remaining detainees, representing about only 1 percent of all those detained, are still in the camps because they stubbornly refuse to mend their ways.

At this ceremony, many inmates who had been given amnesty expressed their sentiments. Among them was Nguyen Huu Co, former lieutenant general, vice premier, and defense minister of the Saigon puppet administration, who said:

[Begin Nguyen Huu Co recording] Gentlemen of the Ministry of Interior and the Nam Ha Reeducation Camp Management, and fellow inmates:

At this cheerful amnesty ceremony, I would like to express my impressions. Before the liberation of South Vietnam, I was a lieutenant general, minister of national defense, and vice premier. With these important titles under the old regime, at first when I entered the camp, I was very anxious about reprisals by the revolutionary administration. However, my anxiety quickly disappeared for during my stay at reeducation camps I was never subject to any manhandling, torture, or insult. During my 12 years at reeducation camps in both south and north Vietnam, I received good treatment, attended political courses, did manual work, and satisfactorily carried out all tasks entrusted by the camp management. Thanks to my own efforts during the past 12 years, I am now given amnesty by the party and state and allowed to rejoin my family. I am grateful to the party and state for their lenient and humanitarian policy toward me. I am also thankful to the leading staffs of the various camps where I stayed, especially the Nam Ha camp, for helping me and creating favorable conditions for my reeducation.

In appreciation for those favors, I promise to spend the rest of my life helping my family raise my children and grandchildren, living in harmony with the people in local community, and making contributions to social life. I pledge to abide by the law and all regulations of the administration. Thank you. [end recording].

The ceremony ended. A convoy of vehicles took the repentant back to their families along with the memorabilia they made while at the camps, including flower vases, potted plants, and baskets of orchids.

What a rare return of people who have committed serious crimes against the nation.

Cadres Punished for Abusing Passport Rights
BK111234 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Responding to the *Nhan Dan* column by N.V.L., Things That Must Be Done Immediately, on 11 September the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent an official letter to the Voice of Vietnam saying of the 14 cadres who had used diplomatic passports in an irresponsible fashion or abused these travel documents to import goods in violation of regulations—as reported recently by the press and radio—3 were officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The ministry and the Overseas Party Affairs Committee [Ban Cans Suwj Dqangr Ngoaif Nuwows] have taken the following disciplinary actions against the offenders:

Trinh Xuan An, first secretary, was recalled immediately, expelled from the party, and dismissed from office. Responsible organs are considering legal action against him.

Do Kiem, a counselor who had already returned to the country, was dismissed from office, put on a lower pay scale, and served with a warning as a party disciplinary action.

Hoang Vinh Loi, a former attache who had been studying overseas was served with a warning, recalled, and reprimanded as a party disciplinary action.

The Foreign Ministry and the Party Affairs Committee [Ban Cans Suwj Dqangr] have reported these disciplinary actions to the Secretariat. The ministry and the Overseas Party Affairs Committee have instructed all overseas representations, party committees, and party chapter committees to initiate a political drive to discuss measures to develop positive factors and combat negative phenomena in conjunction with efforts to enhance the quality of the rank and file and to build party chapters and units. The ministry has also decided to apply some measures in various units both inside and outside the country in response to the column by Comrade N.V.L. "Things That Must Be Done Immediately," which comprise both urgent and basic, long-term issues, including the practice of economization, especially the economization of foreign currency.

Interior Ministry Responds to N.V.L. Series
BK101008 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Responding to the drive Things that Must Be Done Immediately, the Ministry of Interior has instructed all members of the People's Public Security

Forces to solve once for all those issues that have remained unsettled since the implementation of Directive No 79 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, which include all negative cases within the People's Public Security Forces and other incidents reported by the press, thus contributing to renovating work schedules and work styles and enhancing the sense of duty of all public security cadres and agents.

Public security cadres and agents at all units and in localities have been fully informed of tasks that must be done immediately. Leading officials of the Ministry of Interior have received reports submitted directly to them by public security leaders in Lang Son and Thanh Hoa Provinces and provided guidance for the Public Security Service in Vinh Phu Province. All public security units in Hanoi have been fully informed of tasks that must be done immediately. In addition, action has been taken against a number of public security cadres and agents in Phuc Tho District for violating the law by illegally detaining and manhandling two innocent citizens. Disciplinary action has also been adopted against three public security agents in Gia Lam District who failed to display their sense of responsibility while on duty. The Hanoi Public Security Service has also settled 123 other cases involving violations of the law and discipline, failure to respect the people's right to collective mastery, and manifestations of negativism, degeneration, and deviation.

In Ho Chi Minh City, along with publishing in the press its decision to respond to "Things That Must Be Done Immediately," the city Public Security Service has directed security units of precincts, districts, city wards, and villages to prepare a list of tasks that they must carry out immediately. The Public Security Force of the 8th Precinct has arranged for a number of errant cadres and combatants to make self-criticisms before the people. The Security Force of the 3d Precinct has taken measures against some degenerate and degraded cadres and combatants. The Security Force of Binh Thanh District has set up a disciplinary council to severely deal with cadres and combatants who violated discipline by carrying out household registration at variance with the set principles. The council has ordered the dismissal from service of three security personnel, removed five city ward security unit deputy chiefs from their posts, and issued reprimands and warnings to many other errant security personnel.

Meanwhile, in conjunction with the efforts to struggle against negativism and make its ranks pure, firm, and strong, the Haiphong Municipal Public Security Service has launched a drive for all its cadres and combatants to emulate the spirit of valor displayed by Police Senior Lieutenant Le Viet Dong in combatting negativism, controlling crimes, and protecting the people's property. The service has restructured its forces, consolidated their organization, and taken measures against 67 cadres and combatants, ranging from prosecution to arrest, for violating the people's right to collective mastery.

In Quang Nam-danang, the Provincial Public Security Service has settled a number of cases involving violation of discipline by its cadres and combatants, taking disciplinary action against 18 errant personnel, removed a city ward security unit deputy chief from his post, and either dismissed from service or transferred 5 other cadres and combatants.

In Quang Ninh, the Public Security Service has, in nearly 500 cases, simplified the procedures for registering household members who are wives and children of workers, coal miners, and drivers working at the local mines.

Hanoi on Settling People's Complaints

*BK151451 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Text] The Hanoi Municipal People's Committee recently issued a decision on receiving, examining, and settling people's complaints and denunciations. The decision stressed responsibility of various echelons and sectors aimed at quickly and effectively settling the people's letters of complaints and denunciations.

The decision said: Responsibility in examining and settling the people's complaints and denunciations will be assumed, in the first place, by units, organizations, sub-wards, and villages where the issues have been raised. The people's committees of wards, districts, towns, and municipalities will reexamine complaints and denunciations which were settled by the lower echelons but opposed by the parties concerned. They will also reexamine cases which showed signs of error and those complaints and denunciations against members of people committees and office and sector heads. The decision also stressed responsibility of inspection committees and office and sector heads.

Inspection committees of the municipality, after examining urgent complaints and denunciations, must promptly report them to the standing committee of the municipal people's committee for the issuance of an order to temporarily suspend tasks relating to these complaints and denunciations while continuing its examination for the final decision. Regarding complaints and denunciations relating to arrest and confiscation of members and property of households, the parties concerned should forward their cases to the public security office and the inspection organ of corresponding level for solution. All complaints and denunciations relating to the principle of party activities, promotions, and party disciplines should be forwarded to the party control committee or the letters and receptions committee of the municipal party committee for settlement in accordance with the party statutes.

The municipal people's committee shall assign its office and the municipal inspection committee to receive letters of or listen to complaints made directly by the parties concerned. The standing committee of the municipal people's committee will hold weekly meetings

to examine complaints and denunciations with the participation of representatives of the Hanoi National Assembly deputies, the secretariat of the municipal people's council, and lawyers. The standing committee of the municipal people's committee will issue decisions on settlement of each letter of complaint and denunciation and will forward them to the parties concerned and responsible organizations for action.

From now on, people's councillors of various echelons will improve their reception work in accordance with decisions made at various meetings. They will consistently collect ideas and aspirations expressed by people of various strata in all forms, and will assign representatives to participate in sessions for settling complaints and denunciations lodged by the local people. The head of the municipal inspection committee will make reports on situations and results in settling the people's complaints and denunciations to the municipal people's committee and the people's council on a monthly and biannual basis respectively.

Official on Problems in New Economic Zones

*BK130729 Hong Kong AFP in English 0716 GMT
13 Sep 87*

[By Gilles Campion]

[Text] Hanoi, September 13 — Vietnam has slashed from three million to 1.5 million the number of people it plans to move to farm often mountainous or arid non-developed areas, following problems with the scheme.

"We must be careful. It is no use sending settlers in large numbers to these NEZ's (new economic zones) as long as living and working conditions are not satisfactory," Nguyen Kim Son, director of the Department for the Re-allocation of Manpower at the Ministry of Labour, recently told *Agence France-Presse* in an interview.

He acknowledged that "errors had been made in some areas," and said that instead of the three million people laid down in the 1986-1990 five-year plan, the aim now was to "move between one million and 1.5 million people" during the current plan.

This is about the same as during the previous five-year plan, when 1.26 million people went into the NEZ's.

The press here has repeatedly criticised the way in which families who agree to leave the overpopulated fertile coastal plains to farm unexploited land find themselves facing unexpected hardship and problems such as mosquito infestations.

People have been discouraged by such setbacks as finding their houses have not been completed, and the land they are supposed to farm has not been cleared.

Last year, only 350,000 people went into the NEZ's instead of the 650,000 projected by the five-year plan.

This year's initial target, the same as 1986, had to be brought down to the more modest figure of 300,000 settlers, including 140,000 workers.

Despite these difficulties, Mr. Son said the settlers were all volunteers.

"There are more (candidates) than places available, and we give priority to candidates with experience in agriculture.

"We warn them that at first living conditions in these NEZ will not be any better than what they have at present," he said.

Each year, more than one million young Vietnamese come onto the job market, joining some four to five million people, according to most estimates, who are already "waiting for jobs" in a population of about 63 million.

"In the (northern) Red River delta, there are 1,000 inhabitants per square kilometer (0.4 square mile), while in the central and southern high plateaus, the density is only 20 inhabitants per square kilometer," Mr. Son said.

"This is why we began as of the 1960's to spread the population in the north, then we extended this policy to the whole of the country after the liberation of South Vietnam in 1975," he added.

Since 1960, about a thousand NEZ's have been created in Vietnam, but there are still about three million untended hectares (7.41 million acres) of arable land, vast grasslands for cattle rearing and large expanses of water.

"With 1.5 million settlers, we could exploit 500,000 hectares (1.235 million acres) of land. But the chief obstacle remains the lack of capital," Mr. Son said.

Costs for sending and settling a family of three, who can cultivate one hectare (2.47 acres) reach 10,000 dongs (1,250 dollars at the official rate), he said.

"The state provides a worker with two tools, a house, a well, a cleared hectare, a private plot of 500 to 2,000 square meters (600 to 2,400 square yards) according to the region, seeds, fertilizers, plus a five-year tax exemption," he said.

During the first three to six months, the settler receives provisions free of charge and later enjoys goods at reduced prices, Mr. Son added.

In order to finance this mass exodus, the state has appealed for private capital and aid from foreign countries — essentially socialist — which are repaid in kind.

The Soviet Union has thus participated in the development of rubber plantations in the south and coffee plantations on the high plateaus.

But the big novelty is the creation of private farms, decided during the sixth congress in December 1986.

"The state in this case has nothing to spend: It provides land and workers to individuals who bring capital and undertake to pay the salaries of the employees. This new

form of agricultural exploitation is at present being tested in the high plateaus through former landowning families," Mr. Son said.

These private farms, he added, had shown much better productivity results: three tons of coffee per hectare against one ton in state-run operations, he added.

Mr. Son stressed that a "code" is to be soon drafted to define conditions for the creation and exploitation of these private farms.

Army Paper on Commander's Corruption
BK111430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1400 GMT 9 Sep 87

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 September commentary: "Lessons Drawn From the Trial of the Case of Organized Smuggling at the Haiphong Military Command"]

[Text] On 7 September 1987, the High-level Military Court concluded the preliminary and final trial of a case involving organized smuggling activities at the Haiphong Military Command. Nguyen Truong Xuan, former military commander of Haiphong, and his accomplices were appropriately punished for carrying out smuggling and speculative activities; trading in contraband goods; deliberately acting at variance with state principles, systems, and policies for economic management; offering bribes; misappropriating socialist property; and spreading decadent culture. This very serious case of violation of the law took place at the local military organ of a large coastal municipality; and the main culprit was a high-level cadre—the very commander of that organ.

We are deeply aware that the severe punishment meted out to Nguyen Truong Xuan and his accomplices for their smuggling activities is correct and necessary. This shows that all are equal before the law of the state and the discipline of the Army. Any organ or individual, regardless of his position and rank, must be punished according to the crimes committed. Only in this way will it be possible to uphold discipline; enhance the efficacy of political and ideological education; train party members, cadres, and combatants; step up the struggle against negative phenomena; and do away with undesirable elements in order to maintain the purity of the people's army and safeguard and develop its revolutionary nature and tradition. In our system as well as in our Army, strict and just punishment is also designed for educational purpose, and it is aimed at preventing violation of the law to ensure strict and just enforcement of the law and discipline. Therefore, from the trial of Nguyen Truong Xuan, we should draw some necessary lessons:

First, our Army is duty-bound to fight for the defense of the fatherland and participate in socialist construction. However, its chief task is to stand ready for combat and to fight for the defense of the socialist fatherland. While taking part in economic construction, we must organize productive labor and produce wealth with which to

improve the living conditions of army units and partially meet the demands of troops so as to reduce their dependence on the state and the people while making active contributions to strengthening the material bases of socialism in strict accordance with the state plan. Our Army is absolutely not entrusted with the function of engaging in economic activities through any forms of trading or circulation and distribution. In other words, in our Army, trading is totally prohibited, be it on a big or small scale; and so is the buying and selling of goods to profit from price differentials and the misappropriation of state supplies under whatever pretext for sale, exchange, or illegal distribution. All these acts contradict the nature, duties, and functions of the Army and violate the law.

Nguyen Truong Xuan and his accomplices broke that prohibition. Driven by the belief that trading is the only way to riches, they became degenerate and degraded, embarked on trading activities, and turned themselves into true smugglers. Moreover, the leaders of the smuggling gang even perpetrated crimes that smugglers would inevitably commit sooner or later — under-the-counter dealings, speculation, corruption, and bribery. Nguyen Truong Xuan and his accomplices deliberately acted at variance with the lines and viewpoints of the party as well as the law of the state — with their more glaring violations being importing noncommercial goods without going through state customs, exporting goods not produced by their own unit but obtained through illegal collection and purchase activities that disrupted the market, and getting hold of all available state supplies and merchandise through under-the-counter dealings for profitable resale. In taking such actions, they invariably colluded with wheelerdealers and were subsequently taken advantage of and controlled by the latter. What is more, they even enlisted the service of many seasoned smuggling ringleaders as army cadres, providing them with the necessary official documents to facilitate their operations, allowing them to live in army barracks, and joining them in planning and carrying out criminal activities. In our people's armed forces, it is legitimate to undertake activities aimed at supporting the frontline, caring for the rear of the Army, and improving the living conditions of troops. However, the money used for these activities must be obtained through productive labor; and we cannot consider as legitimate smuggling activities conducted to get money for funding welfare and policy projects. If the recipient units and persons know that the money given to them comes from illegal trading activities, it is certain that none of them will approve. Furthermore, we condemn all the more strongly those who engage in illegal activities in the name of public interests.

The Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the defense minister have issued clear resolutions and directives prohibiting army units from engaging in trade activities under any form, forbidding higher-level units from compelling lower-level units not specializing in economic work to turn over money and products, and barring cadres from forcing combatants to hand in

money or goods under any circumstances. Our army cadres and combatants should firmly grasp this principle to be constantly on the alert with themselves, with their own units, other units, and both upper and lower echelons. They should struggle uncompromisingly against wrongful pragmatist viewpoints which may make them susceptible to corruption, degeneration, and deviation.

Second, the Nguyen Truong Xuan case brought to the forefront a very fundamental political issue: the cultivation of qualities and virtues among revolutionaries and the role of each unit leader. Nguyen Truong Xuan is a veteran revolutionary cadre who has served many years in the Army. Normally, the more important one's position and responsibilities are, the higher one's revolutionary quality must be. However, in the case of Nguyen Truong Xuan, who embraced pragmatism and cared only for his personal and parochial interests and to whom money is above all, things have occurred contrary to that law. It was when he held a high position and wielded considerable powers that Nguyen Truong Xuan showed a serious decline in quality, was totally preoccupied with self-interest, ran after money, and embarked on smuggling. Moving from one crime to another, using the name of the collective as a cover, Nguyen Truong Xuan engaged in trafficking and corruption and enticed many people into his malfeasance, compromising the qualities and virtues of not a few cadres, party members, combatants, and employees of his unit.

Obviously, the role of the key leader or commander of a unit is extremely important. Cadres, especially key cadres, must fully realize their responsibilities, actively cultivate qualities and virtues, respect the law and army discipline, and constantly strive to preserve their qualities and virtues. They must not act recklessly and indulge in special privileges and interests since this may lead them to criminal activities.

Third, a collective is always responsible for the management of its party members and cadres including key cadres and cadres serving as heads of organs and units. In the case of Nguyen Truong Xuan, realities have shown that the party chapter and party organization in his unit along with their executive committees not only lost their militancy but also failed to live up to their function of struggling to defend and implement party lines and viewpoints, state law, and army discipline. Worse still, they acted in complicity with wrongful viewpoints and activities. In this case, the collective defended, condoned, and joined in grave criminal undertakings, forsaking its responsibility to manage and educate party members and cadres. Party members and cadres can preserve their qualities and constantly make progress only when they benefit from the management and control of their collective. To fulfill this responsibility, party organizations must firmly maintain and bring into full play the effectiveness of the self-criticism and criticism system, ensure the implementation of the principle of

democracy and collective leadership, and resolutely combat individualism, arbitrariness, and autocracy, the sources of countless errors and crimes in our party, our state, and our society.

To bring Nguyen Truong Xuan, a high-ranking army cadre, and his accomplices to the court of law was a correct action in conformity with the spirit of our sixth party congress. Looking squarely at the truth, realizing social justice, and struggling resolutely and openly against all negativism in society are actions which show the moral strength and the high revolutionary and militant character of our Army. Along with strengthening the training and education of cadres, the application of punishments in serious cases of law infractions is a necessary measure to ensure the purity, stability, and strength of our Army, and to make it purer, more stable, and stronger with each passing day, and thereby worthy of the trust of our party, our state, and our people.

Catholics Hold Conference in Ha Nam Ninh
OW160751 Hanoi VNA in English 0657 GMT
16 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 16—"We will strive to do our humble share in the common endeavours of the entire people for peace and socialism," said Reverend Pham Ngoc Oanh of the Bui Chu Diocese at the recent second conference of Catholics in Ha Nam Ninh Province for peace and socialism. Ha Nam Ninh where the Phat Diem - Bui Chu Diocese is located has the biggest Catholic population in northern Vietnam.

Father Oanh said that any person of conscience is against war because war means death, losses, separation and destruction.

He pointed out that in the 20th century, along with the invention of new techniques for the well-being of man, big quantities of mass-killing weapons have also been produced. This requires that mankind join efforts to make the war forces headed by the United States give up their programs for the production of nuclear weapons.

The Catholic priest went on: "in our Vietnamese motherland, after so many years of war our compatriots who have made immense sacrifices are now pooling all their energy and resources to rebuild the country and defend peace."

"In both war and peace time, the policies of the party and government have received warm welcome from the entire people, Catholics and non-Catholics. This was confirmed by party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh at his meeting with Catholic bishops of the Vietnam Catholic Church in 1987."

"So, we have together decided on new measures to be taken to further our work in all fields in order to step up the building and defence of peace in our motherland. In this difficult job, the improvement of the economic situation is of particular significance for the betterment of the life of everyone, including the Catholics".

NHAN DAN on Peace Process in United Nations
OW150845 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT
15 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 15—To step up the struggle for peace, independence and development is the central task of the 42nd session of the General Assembly of the United Nations which opens today in New York, Nhan Dan remarks.

The paper says:

"The burning issue facing mankind is the question of war and peace. The majority of nations and member countries of the United Nations have clearly seen that by strengthening solidarity and stepping up their struggle they are fully capable of averting the danger of a nuclear war and building a lasting peace".

"The settlement of regional conflicts is also an important topic of the session," the paper adds. "Through united actions to stop the expansionist and aggressive acts of U.S.-led imperialism, and to solve the on-going conflicts through peaceful negotiations on the principle of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of each other and mutual interest, we can bring peace and stability to the hot spots thus contributing to the common cause of peace and security in the world", *Nhan Dan* affirms.

It goes on:

"The movement for national liberation and independence is developing strongly and creating a new, significant factor, as exemplified by new Zealand's refusal of port calls to nuclear-powered or equipped warships of the United States and the signing by 13 South Pacific nations of the Rarotonga Treaty aimed at making this vast area a region free from nuclear weapons".

"In the Asian Pacific region" the paper notes, the new developments in the recent past have helped promote the tendency to dialogue between the Indochinese and Asean countries which is also the common trend of the world. The national reconciliation policy full of good will and humanitarianism of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is an active contribution to solving the Kampuchean issue on the basis of recognizing the Kampuchean people's rights to independence, self-determination and national reconciliation, ensuring that this country shall never again fall victim to the genocidal Pol Pot regime, and that lasting peace and stability shall return to Southeast Asia". All attempts at this General Assembly meeting to misuse the UN forum to oppose this universal tendency will be condemned by the people in Southeast Asia", the paper concludes.

Editorial Urges Reduction in Spending
BK141543 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 10 Sep 87

[NHAN DAN 11 September editorial: "Economize Consumption, Reduce Administrative Spending"]

[Text] Our worker's class and laboring people are struggling against numerous difficulties in production and their daily life. The party and state are striving to

formulate measures to implement the "four reductions" target specified in the CPV Central Committee's third plenum resolution in order to gradually stabilize the socioeconomic situation. The most important steps in fulfilling this target are strict economy in production, business, and spending; cessation of all irrational administrative expenditures; and opposition to such phenomena as showing off, formality, luxury, flightiness, imitation, and debauchery. These are things that not only waste the state budget, but also lower the quality of party cadres and members, especially those who are authorized to approve expenditures.

First, we must limit useless meetings; this will immediately help us save a large sum of money spent on preparations, transportation and lodging for delegates, and various feasts. Heads of various sectors, echelons, and units must take into consideration the scale, nature, and requirements of each meeting in order to decide on and strictly control all expenditures. We must not organize big meetings and feasts to review tasks and celebrate promotions.

All expenditures for conferences, training courses, major anniversaries, receptions, per diem, and overtime must be spent in accordance with the specified regulations. It is strictly forbidden to use the state budget for feasts, sightseeing, recreation, or gifts. We must stop the practice of higher echelons forcing their subordinates to contribute money for feasts to welcome heads of sectors and units in various cordial meetings. We must stop holding conferences or seminars that will bring about no real results.

Various organizations, enterprises, and armed units should temporarily stop purchasing equipment and facilities that are not urgently needed, especially expensive items from abroad. The purchase of motorcycles and use of cars must be carefully calculated in the most economical manner and in accordance with set regulations. The construction, repair, and distribution of houses must be carried out in accordance with set criteria and systems. We must immediately abolish illegal and secret funds because they are the cause of many negative cases in state budget expenditures.

Administrative expenditures must not exceed the budget limit. Spending must not exceed income unless production is abundant. Various echelons of party committees and the administration as well as heads of units are responsible for ensuring that all people thoroughly understand the national policy on practicing thrift and implement it effectively.

Editorial Calls for Tighter Cash Management
BK161229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 14 Sep 87

[NHAN DAN 15 September editorial: "Cash Management"]

[Text] One of the urgent measures to be taken in the field of distribution and circulation is to restore the bank's initiative in cash payment. In regulating the circulation

of money, owing to its positive interaction with the circulation of goods and to the vicissitude of the financial economy, although the volume of cash put into circulation increases manifold, the bank always runs short of cash needed for production and business activities and for life. After issuance, only a small amount of money slowly returns to the bank while the rest circulates rapidly outside the banking system. The role of the state bank as the center of cash has increasingly weakened. This situation has given rise to many abnormal phenomena in the circulation of goods as well as in other spheres of socioeconomic activities. All buying and selling transactions are, for the most part, settled with cash; the practice of holding on to cash is fairly serious; and direct barter has increased. Consequently, the bank's role as a center of payment has also weakened.

The circulation of cash outside the banking system leads to huge wastage and gives rise to a host of negative phenomena. The principles for cash management are violated, and many state-run and collectivized economic units, public agencies, and mass organizations try to evade the bank's supervision. Some state-run and collectivized trade units have retained millions of dong from the sale of goods instead of depositing them in the bank. In addition to a large budget deficit and the heavy influence of state subsidies on economic activities, the separation between the extension of capital loans and the mobilization of sources of capital, the slow recourse to noncash payment, and the slow improvement of banking operations also increases the overspending of cash and the circulation of cash outside the banking system.

To overcome this situation it is necessary to thoroughly expand and exploit all sources of revenue so as to channel as much cash as possible into the banking system. Proceeding from this, all financial, monetary, credit, and banking activities should be geared towards exploiting and rounding up all sources of goods for the socialist trade sector; and it is necessary to create sources of goods and satisfactorily organize sale activities so as to increase cash revenue. Constant control and supervision should be effected with the aim of rapidly increasing the turnover of goods through the socialist trade system and accelerating the turnover of cash through the banking system.

We must improve, renovate, and broaden the use of noncash payment methods, strengthen discipline in payment, and ensure that all units circulate the greater part of their capital through the bank. All buying and selling transactions between state-run and collectivized units having bank accounts must be settled with a transfer operation. It is necessary to reestablish a rational norm for the retention of reserve cash; and, on this basis, strengthen control and strictly penalize all violations of the principles for cash management.

Banking units should closely track and satisfactorily exploit all sources of revenue and ensure rapid and prompt collection, especially from the sale of goods. At present, since outstanding debts in the circulation process, chiefly owed by the trade service, account for a

large percentage of the total sum of outstanding credit debts in liquid capital, the accelerated collection of money realized from the sale of goods should be closely linked with the management of outstanding credit debts to prevent overdue payment of debts and guard against the withholding of products and goods for exchange, internal distribution, or speculation to earn false profits from price differentials.

We must encourage economic units to quickly turn cash over to the banking system and oppose the retention of cash. At the same time, attention should be given to noncommodity sources of revenue such as services, lotteries, taxes, and savings deposits in order to round up all idle money for the banking sector.

In spending, resolute efforts should be made to cut down on expenditures that will not bring about any economic changes. It is necessary to promulgate rational norms for administrative and service expenditures for uniform application and to ensure that sufficient cash is available to meet rational and legitimate needs of units that satisfactorily fulfill the norms for rapid and full collection and delivery of cash for the banking system. Attention should be given to reserving cash on a priority basis for the collection and purchase of agricultural products and foodstuffs.

All sectors, echelons, basic economic units, and mass organizations must correctly observe the principles of management, channel as much cash as possible into the banking system, and make cash expenditures according to the prescribed systems so as to contribute to reducing the overspending of cash and realizing the goal of four reductions set forth in the resolutions of the party Central Committee's second and third plenums.

Guyana's Cheddi Jagan Arrives for Visit
OW081935 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 8 — Cheddi Jagan, general secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, arrived here today for an official visit to Vietnam.

He was greeted on arrival by Nguyen Duc Tam, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Phan Minh Tanh, head of the party central committee's commission for mass mobilisation, and other Vietnamese senior party officials.

Meets Nguyen Van Linh
*OW101926 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT
10 Sep 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 10—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, received here today Cheddi Jagan, general secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, who is on an official visit to Vietnam.

Nguyen Duc Tam, Politburo member and secretary of the party C.C., was present on the occasion.

Nguyen Van Linh warmly welcomed Cheddi Jagan and expressed his sincere gratitude to the People's Progressive Party and people of Guyana for their strong support to the Vietnamese revolution in the past as well as at present. He reaffirmed the solidarity of the Vietnamese party and people with the people of Guyana and other Latin American countries in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges. For his part, Cheddi Jagan praised the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese party and people, considering it a great source of encouragement to the Guyanese people and other peoples who are struggling against imperialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. He expressed the hope for stronger ties of friendship and solidarity between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Guyana.

PRC, India Send Greetings on National Day
*OW110741 Hanoi VNA in English 0657 GMT
11 Sep 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 11—Vietnamese leaders have received messages of greetings from their Indian and Chinese counterparts on the 42nd national day of Vietnam. The messages from India are signed by President R. Venkataraman and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and to addressed respectively to President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Hung.

Prime Minister Gandhi wrote in his message: "We highly value the traditionally close friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India. We admire the heroic sacrifices made by the people of Vietnam in their struggle for freedom and the achievements in economic reconstruction. We wish you every success. The strong-born friendship and expanding cooperation between Vietnam and India is in the interest of our two countries and an important factor of peace and stability in Asia."

The message from president of the People's Republic of China Li Xiannian to president of the state council Vo Chi Cong says: "We sincerely hope that the relations between China and Vietnam as well as the traditional friendship between our two peoples will soon be restored and developed."

Nguyen Dy Nien Visits Japan; Meets Kuranari
*OW121717 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT
17 Sep 87*

[Text] Hanoi (OANA) VNA September 12—On his way to the 42nd United Nations General Assembly, Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien visited Japan from September 6-10 at the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. While in Japan, Nguyen Dy Nien was received by Japanese Foreign Minister T. Kuranari, and had working sessions with Deputy Foreign Minister T. Kuriyama and head of the Foreign Ministry's Department for Asia K. Fujita. The two sides exchanged views on the international issues of mutual concern and issues concerning the two countries. The discussions took place in an atmosphere of openness and frankness.

The Vietnamese side informed the Japanese side of the latest developments of the situation in Southeast Asia and in Kampuchea, especially on the agreements in Ho Chi Minh City on July 29, 1987 between Vietnam and Indonesia, representatives of the two groups of Indochinese and A.S.E.A.N. countries. Nguyen Dy Nien made clear the stance and good will of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries in the settlement of the Kampuchea issue, and in building peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and held that an equitable solution must respect the stands of both sides. Any act that supports one side and against the other, favourable to one side and detrimental to the other, will prevent the peaceful settlement of the issues in Southeast Asia and Kampuchea, he said. The Vietnamese deputy foreign minister

stressed the necessity to respect the Vietnamese-Indonesian agreements, and called on other countries to contribute to accelerating this process.

Fruit, Vegetable Exports to USSR Increase

*BK101503 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 10 Sep 87*

[Text] The Vietnam National Vegetables and Fruits Export and Import Corporation has delivered 24,000 tonnes of fresh vegetables and fruits to the Soviet Union. This is the second delivery in their cooperation program. Besides 3,000 tonnes of oranges and other farm products highly appreciated in the Soviet Far East such as garlic, chilli, potatoes, and fresh vegetables, the Vietnamese Foreign Trade Ministry is striving to complete its program for exporting to the Soviet Union 11,000 tonnes of groundnuts, doubling the figure of last year.

Australia

U.S., Asia-Pacific Ties To Be Strengthened

*BK141259 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0830 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Text] The Australian Government has pledged to consolidate and develop relations with neighboring countries in the Asia and South Pacific Forum regions. The government says it will work for a lessening of super-power rivalry, particularly through the achievement of effective and verifiable arms control and disarmament measures. The government set out its program in the speech delivered by the governor general, Sir Ninian Stephen, at the opening of the 35th Parliament in Canberra.

Sir Ninian said the government would promote effective development assistance programs within the financial means available to Australia. He said the government would further Australia's relationship with the United States under the ANZUS alliance.

Sir Ninian said Australia would develop a cooperative regional strategy with the aim of helping high technology industry tap the enormous potential of Asia and the Pacific. The government would develop greater defense self-reliance and expand Australia's defense industries.

Hawke To Visit U.S., Canada, Europe

*BK131112 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0830 GMT 13 Sep 87*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, is to visit five countries next month. Mr Hawke will leave on 9 October for the United States where he will have informal talks in San Francisco with the secretary of state, Mr Shultz. He will then go on to Vancouver for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference which begins on 13 October.

From Canada, Mr Hawke will fly to Ireland and then on to Geneva for talks with the chief U.S. arms control negotiator, Mr Max Kampelman. While in Switzerland, the prime minister will address the meeting of the international trade body, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Mr Hawke will then go on to Yugoslavia, returning to Australia on 25 October.

Hayden on Ministerial Contacts With France

*BK161029 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0830 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says he hopes to restore ministerial-level contacts with France. Mr Hayden, who left Australia today, will attend the United Nations General Assembly in New York next week where he expects to have talks with the French

foreign minister, Mr Raimond. Such a meeting would be the first since France last December placed the ban on ministerial contacts with Australia because it was angry at the reference of New Caledonia to the UN Decolonization Committee. From Canberra, Graeme Dobell reports:

[Begin Dobell recording] Mr Hayden said France was mistaken in seeing Australia as hostile. He said Australia had enormous respect for France and the value of French strategic and economic support in the South Pacific.

The foreign minister said the two countries differed on nuclear testing, the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone, and New Caledonia, but the overall relationship was good.

Mr Hayden said he was keen for dialogue with his French counterpart and he rejected the idea floated by Papua New Guinea that the independence movement in New Caledonia, the FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front], should be recognized as the proper government. Mr Hayden said Australia would tell the South Pacific of its opposition to the idea. [end recording]

Unions Reject Hawke's Privatization Plan

*BK110940 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0830 GMT 11 Sep 87*

[Text] The congress of the Australian Council of Trade Unions [ACTU] ended in Melbourne today with a unanimous vote rejecting the federal government's privatization proposals.

A Radio Australia industrial reporter, (Bob Rooks), says the prime minister, Mr Hawke, in particular, came in for scathing criticism from an array of delegates embracing all factions. The debate was opened by left-wing executive member, Mr Peter Robson, who said Mr Hawke had made a shabby analysis of privatization when he addressed the conference on Wednesday by suggesting that public ownership need no longer be an article of faith in the Labor movement just as the White Australia policy no longer was.

Mr Robson, who received a standing ovation from delegates, said private takeovers of institutions like the Commonwealth Bank and Qantas would not be in the public interests.

The right-wing senior vice president of the ACTU, Mr John Macbean, emotionally criticized Mr Hawke, and the treasurer, Mr Keating, for as, he put it, moving from Labor to Liberal party policies. He said the vision of a former Labor prime minister, Mr Ben Chifley, of a light on the hill of social equity was in danger of being extinguished.

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